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BANGLADESH

BRIEFS

BRITISH WHEAT GRANT--Britain is to give 28,000 tons of wheat to Bangladesh as grant under an agreement signed in Dacca on 3 March. The wheat will be used for the food-for-work program during the current fiscal year. The British Government has so far provided to Bangladesh 171,000 tons of wheat as grants under different food aid agreements. [Text] [BK041245 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 3 Mar 81]

JUTE GOODS TO ZIMBABWE--Bangladesh is to supply jute goods worth over 77 million taka to Zimbabwe under an agreement signed in Dacca on 3 March. [BK041245 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 3 Mar 81]

CSO: 4220

IMMINENT DEVELOPMENT OF WORLD CLASS TANKS SCORED

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 26 Feb 81 p 1

[Text]

MADRAS, Feb. 25: India is on the threshold of a major breakthrough in the development of a 1500-HP main battle tank that will compete with contemporary world class tanks, according to Dr. Raja Ramanna, Adviser to the Defence Minister and Secretary, Defence Research and Development.

Delivering the Mubalier Memorial lecture here, he said this was one of the prestigious projects of the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO). The prototype of the air-cooled engine, which had been developed with only Indian expertise, was now on the test bed for further refinements", he said.

Dr. Ramanna described the development of the tank as "our biggest contribution to mechanical engineering in the country" and he said when the tank was fully developed, we can call ourselves a tank country."

He said another notable development related to improving the lethal effectiveness of the gun mounted on the Vijayanta Tank by a new technique called the FIN-stabilised Armour Piercing Discarding Sabot (FSA-PDS). This was developed as

a forerunner to the main battle tank development.

He said in the field of aeronautics, a programme for the development of pilotless target aircraft for training purposes had been undertaken.

He said the Gas-turbine Research Establishment had developed a new type of engine known as the GTX which had great potential for meeting the country's needs.

Dr. Ramanna said extensive work was proposed in the field of laser materials at the Defence Science Centre. Considerable capacity had been built up during the last few years for designing and developing missiles.

He said the development of missiles required several types of sub-systems, including engine propulsion and guidance systems and the DRDO had built the infrastructure in various associated disciplines and technologies.

He called for "constant efforts" to upgrade new systems and stressed the role of public and private sector industries, universities and other academic institutions in such long-term research for defence programmes.—UNI.

CSO: 4220

BRIEFS

ANTISUBMARINE WARFARE HELICOPTERS--The government proposes to procure some helicopters for antisubmarine warfare. The minister of state for defense told the Upper House today that discussions at the technical level are in progress between certain manufacturers and naval headquarters. [Text] [BK051030 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 5 Mar 81]

NEWSPRINT FROM SOVIET UNION--India is to get 50,000 tons of newsprint from the Soviet Union during 1981-82. A contract to this effect was signed in Moscow yesterday. This followed negotiations with Soviet officials by a three-member Indian delegation led by registrar of newspapers K.G. Joglekar. [Text] [BK070911 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Mar 81]

RICE TO USSR--The export corporation of the northern state of Madhya Pradesh is to export 30,000 tons of non-basmati rice to the Soviet Union at the middle of this year. This information was given in the Upper House of Parliament today. The house was also informed that the country exported fresh vegetables and fruits worth about 29 million rupees from April to December last year. [Text] [BK101025 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Mar 81]

CSO: 4220

INTERVIEW WITH BUSIRI SURYOWINOTO, NEW GOVERNOR OF IRIAN JAYA

Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 24 Jan 81 p 22

[Article: "After Soetran, Busiri"]

[Text] Soetran has ended his assignment as Governor of Irian Jaya. He has been replaced by Busiri Suryowinoto. What will the new governor do?

Everywhere in Irian Jaya you see clove trees. However, whether that kind of planting activity fits in with the culture of the inhabitants of the region must still be questioned. For, the most important thing is the matter of the essential food of the people, cassava, sweet potatoes, and other root crops.

That was the statement of Busiri Suryowinoto, who entered office as the governor of Irian Jaya, replacing Soetran, on 20 January. For that reason, adds Busiri, as governor he will incline toward emphasizing essential foodstuffs. "There is no need to go over to rice, although I would not prohibit the people of Irian from eating rice," he said a few days before he entered office. The former Indonesian ambassador to Papua Niugini looks at the situation from the point of view of a form of agriculture suitable for the people of Irian Jaya, which will not require a great deal of labor to take care of it. "This is because the people of Irian Jaya are still few in number," Busiri adds. He was born in Madura 54 years ago. In that connection Busiri feels it necessary to continue to facilitate transmigration to that area. "However, so that transmigration will succeed, the people receiving the transmigrants must be brought into the program," advises Busiri.

As a governor newly installed in office, Busiri has not yet had occasion to look very deeply into the problems of his area. However, his principal task, according to him, is to plant the feeling of union and unity among the people of Irian Jaya. When that feeling has been well implanted, he adds, any program which he would like to carry out in the area will be easy to complete successfully.

He does not see Irian Jaya as a disturbed area. "This is an area of great potential, and its people have productive characteristics," says Busiri, who has the rank of major general and was commander of the "Pattimura" Military Region, from 1960 to 1966.

Busiri seems to have no high-sounding plan for his area. "For example, there is no need to build a major road network in Irian Jaya," he says. For him the most important thing is "road which are truly needed to break the isolation."

Because he was once Indonesian ambassador to PNG, Busiri seems to regard the movement of residents of Irian Jaya to the neighboring country from a broad perspective. Although recently the number of refugees has been very small, "We have to look at what caused this movement." What he sees there now is basically neither border crossing nor the seeking of refuge. "They only cross the border to visit their families in PNG," he adds. "Therefore, it is not right for them to be accused of things that don't exist."

5170

CSO: 8127

SOLO, EFFORT TO IMPROVE COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Jakarta KOM^DAS in Indonesian 24 Jan 81 pp 30-31

[Article: "Solo, After the Event"]

[Text] The mayor, the military district commander, and the police commander of Solo have given their advice to citizens not of indigenous Indonesian descent. After the incident of 19 November relations between indigenous and non-indigenous residents of the city have changed.

This afternoon the building of the Surakarta Community Association (PMS) at the Sorogenen in Solo is crowded with visitors. It is not like the usual situation, as this time there is no wedding in the building, which generally is used by citizens of non-indigenous descent in the batik city. For some time, from 9 December until 5 January, there have been lectures in the building for the citizens of non-indigenous descent who live in the city of Surakarta.

Those giving the lectures are none other than the mayor, the military district commander, and the police commander. "The objective is to re-establish the situation, in connection with the incident of 19 November," declares the chairman of the Community Relations Coordinating Body of the city of Surakarta, Soeharto, who is presiding over the program. Apart from giving advice to citizens of non-indigenous descent, according to Soeharto, advice is also given to community associations.

No less than 7,000 non-indigenous residents of Solo have attended the lecture. "If the lecture had been given before the 19 November incident, perhaps only one or two people would have attended," says Abu Chasan, the chief [lurah] of the district of Sudiroprajan, which is spoken of by many as the Chinatown of the city.

The interest of the non-indigenous residents is not just to hear the lectures. They also ask many questions. "They participate fully," says Mayor Sukanto Prawirahadisubrata, in his lectures. "The women attend family planning and family welfare instructions, and the men join in as neighborhood guards--they don't just want to spend money."

Abu Chasan agrees with the mayor. The non-indigenous residents (54 percent of the more than 3,000 people living in the district) before the 19 November incident were

indeed difficult to get to participate in various district activities. This was especially true of those living on Jalan Pasar Gede.

Most of them are wealthy Chinese. "It was difficult to hope for them to participate directly, although it was easy to get them to contribute money," says Abu Chasan. For example, if there was a district guard system or a self-help labor project, they preferred to send an assistant or pay another person. Especially if they were invited to a meeting with the chief of the district, none of them wanted to attend.

This picture of course did not describe all non-indigenous residents of Solo. In the neighborhood of Balong, still in the district of Sudiroprajan, it is difficult to distinguish between the indigenous and non-indigenous community. Every day you can see children of the two races playing together. The girls join in roasting corn on the porches of their narrow, compartmented houses. In fact the Chinese community there is included in the low-income group. When the trouble occurred, the Balong area escaped destruction.

"We stood shoulder to shoulder to guard our neighborhood so that there would be no victims of the destruction," says Sumanto, a young man of indigenous descent who is the chairman of the neighborhood association [RK]. In his view the mixture of races in Kampung Balong is quite good. "I join in cleanup work, community labor, or guard activity," says Fuk Miauw Lien, 34 years old, who is a resident of the neighborhood.

The mixing of indigenous and non-indigenous people, according to Sumanto, can also be seen in relations between young men and women or dating. There are also many of them who go as far as marrying each other. "So there are many children of mixed origin," Sumanto says. According to the data of neighborhood chief Abu Chasan, most of the mixed marriages are between Chinese young men and young Javanese women. The total is seven couples since Abu Chasan became neighborhood chief. On the other hand those "who marry Chinese girls are usually those who have a government job," Abu Chasan continued, while counting the couples on his fingers, who were no more than three.

However, since the 19 November incident the desire to stand shoulder to shoulder with indigenous residents has been widely observed among the non-indigenous residents of Surakarta. "While previously, when they were invited to attend household or neighborhood association meetings, they never came, now they all come," says Soeharto. The proof is seen every day by Solo officials giving the lectures referred to above. "Those who do not attend are those who really have something else they must do," adds Soeharto.

This change has also been observed by neighborhood chief Abu Chasan. "Previously, they were rather arrogant, but now they appear more friendly," he says. For example, if indigenous residents wish to buy things in a store belonging to a non-indigenous resident, they are always treated well and in a friendly manner. "Even with a smile," Abu Chasan said further, "and at times alternating in Javanese."

However, "it is not enough to mix merely by becoming members of BAKOM PKB (Communications Body for Living in National Unity) or marrying a woman of indigenous origin," says Kanjeng Raden Tumenggung Hardjonegoro (Go Tik Swan), 55 years old.

His recipe for the smoothest kind of mixture is through the neighborhood circle. Hardjonegoro himself, from the time he was a small child, has lived in the framework of Javanese culture, because his parents and grandmother made batik cloth. Also because of this association, since he was a child he has liked to watch shadow plays [wayang kulit] or ritual dagger dances. He is now known as an expert in Javanese culture.

Scandal

At present Hardjonegoro, who became chief of the household association in 1972, has lost his Chinese aspect. His house has a Javanese atmosphere. Every day he wears Javanese clothing and speaks high Javanese. The way to break through the barriers for this student of philosophy and literature at the University of Indonesia is to give this recipe for mixing together to his family: live closer to the people around you and don't show off your wealth. Close the Chinese schools.

Different from Hardjonegoro is the recipe of Nora Kustantina Dewi (32 years old) for a better association of the races. According to Nora the most appropriate mixing is through the field of art. This actress in traditional plays [wayang orang] who began in the Surakarta Students Association, is particularly concerned because of the lack of interest in the Chinese community in art, especially Javanese art. On the other hand she is fed up with the plays staged by the Surakarta Students Association--all of the players are Chinese--because most of the audience is made up of indigenous Indonesians. It is even more sad to see that the traditional plays of the Surakarta Students Association are now having trouble finding actors and actresses, "because Chinese parents are very faratical and feel that scandals often occur in the field of art," Nora says. She is also an assistant instructor at ASKI (Indonesian Fine Arts Academy). Nora herself, although she is still considered a member of the non-indigenous group, has liked to watch traditional drama since she was a little girl.

This recent riot in Solo indeed should be resolved. The worst destruction was felt by the stores in northern Solo, in the Nunukan district, alongside the bus terminal. Two stores in Nunukan market were completely burnt, and in the ruins of the stores now there is a cigarette stand. According to a pedicab driver who works out of there, the cigarette stand belongs to the Chinese who owned the store.

Still regarding the Nunukan district, the riot also cost several lives. An old man, a storeowner who suffered from heart trouble, an accountant died when their stores were plundered. After the front doors were broken down, the rioters fled, seeing that the owners were dead in their chairs. And the stores were saved.

In fact, the non-indigenous residents of Nunukan district are not as wealthy as those in Pasar Gede or Singorasen. However, it is believed that, since there are many criminals living in Nunukan (thieves and robbers), the damage was the worst in that district. In Pasar Gede and Singorasen, which are bounded by the Jalan Slamet Riyadi, the destruction was not so great.

POPULATION OF INDONESIA CONTINUING TO INCREASE

Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 24 Jan 81 pp 10-14

[Text] The results of the census of 1980 have a long tail. The World Bank reportedly is using a figure of under 2 percent for the rate of growth of the population of Indonesia. At present economic growth must be increased by more than 7 percent.

The Figures Accelerate

Astonishing. They make your eyes blink. They make people pay attention.

The words differ, but the meaning is the same: the preliminary results of the 1980 census made public by President Soeharto 3 weeks ago have overturned a number of views widely held up to now. The most astonishing is the figure on the rate of population increase in Indonesia, 2.34 percent, far higher than the estimate up to now, which was about 2 percent. Some population experts half jokingly call it the "2-3-4 shock."

Take the Bureau of Logistics, for example. This body, which has the task of managing stocks of food, must revise its calculations, because they were originally based on an estimated total population of Indonesia of under 140 million. According to the census results it turns out that the Indonesian population is now 147 million. The difference in the figures brings major consequences for the total amount of food which must be made available.

The same is true of the field of education. In the Ministry of Education and Culture Minister Daud Husuef has set a time limit. By Thursday [22 January] of this week the Data Processing Section of the ministry must have completed assembling its data, among other things on the number of teachers, equipment, and school buildings available. Up to now the list of physical facilities was based on estimates only.

An increase in population of 2.34 percent per year indeed has a major influence on the increase in the number of children of school age who must be received. So it can be understood that Minister Daud indeed must prepare the number of teachers, the budget, and the facilities which will be needed.

The estimated figure on population increase which up to now has been much in use, 1.8 percent, was temporarily a source of pride for the experts. This figure was

used to prove the "success" of holding down the growth in population of Indonesia. And it appeared to be reasonably correct.

The World Bank, for example, up to now is reported to have used the figure of 1.8 percent for the rate of growth of the population of Indonesia. Bank figures have confirmed this report, when they were asked whether they were using the figure which was provided by the BKKBN [National Family Planning Coordinating Body]. "Yes, up to now we have still used data which we obtained from the Indonesian government," replied James Mollen from the Family Planning Division of the World Bank office in Jakarta.

Based on that figure the World Bank calculated the GNP per capita in Indonesia for 1978 at \$360. This figure is regarded by the World Bank as rather high, and Indonesia is regarded as having a strong credit rating, so that it is considered that Indonesia no longer needs to be given soft loans, which have a repayment period of 25-50 years.

Consequently, they have gotten busy. According to one source Daud Jusuf once failed in convincing the World Bank that the figure on population growth from the BKKBN was not true. Finally, the Ministry of Education and Culture was forced to obtain a credit for school equipment of \$90 million, not in the form of a soft loan.

After the results of the 1980 census have become known, will the World Bank change its calculations? "I cannot say now. We have not yet received an official report from the Indonesian government. Beside that, we have not yet received a clearance from our head office in Washington," James Mollen said.

The results of the 1980 census, which was carried out between 20 September and 31 October 1980 will be completely processed by the BPS [Central Statistical Office] by the end of 1982. However, what many population experts are waiting for is the result of the research on 5 percent of the population--about 7.5 million people--who were asked a series of detailed questions, ranging from total income to the kind of family planning they were using. It is hoped that this data will be through processing by mid 1980 [sic; probably should read 1981].

For many population experts a total Indonesian population of 147 million is really not so surprising. Several projections which have been made up to now, including those of Widjojo Nitisaastro, the late N Iskandar, and the BPS itself have estimated the total Indonesian population as ranging around that figure. However many people were surprised, it seems that this is because they were also deceived by projections based on excessive optimism.

However, there is also a more interesting side. Apart from the "2-3-4 shock" the 1980 census also shows some interesting population phenomena. Lampung emerges as the province which runs farthest ahead in terms of the rate of population growth: 5.82 percent, higher than Jakarta, which only has a figure of 3.99 percent. East Kalimantan is in second place with a growth figure of 5.8 percent.

Java, whose area is only 6.6 percent of the total territory of Indonesia, carries 61.9 percent of the population of 91.3 million people. Interestingly, West Java

continues to be the province with the highest rate of population growth, compared to the other provinces of Java. (See Diagram 1 below).

Diagram 1

Indonesian Population Growth by Province
(In Percentages)

<u>Province</u>	<u>Growth</u>
Aceh	2.94
North Sumatra	2.62
West Sumatra	2.21
Riau	3.11
Bengkulu	4.44
Jambi	4.06
South Sumatra	3.32
Lampung	5.82
West Java	2.70
Central Java	1.66
Special Area of Yogyakarta	1.09
East Java	1.50
West Kalimantan	2.32
Central Kalimantan	3.46
South Kalimantan	2.21
East Kalimantan	5.80
Bali	1.71
West Nusa Tenggara	2.39
East Nusa Tenggara	1.91
South Sulawesi	1.73
Central Sulawesi	3.90
North Sulawesi	2.21
Southeast Sulawesi	3.14
Maluku	2.70
Irian Jaya	2.43

How far are the figures assembled by the BPS correct? According to a BPS calculation, in the 1971 census about 4 percent of the population was not included. It is believed that the figure of those not registered in this census is far smaller than in the last census. Communications are far better at present. Indeed, there are those who believe that the present census results are "better than the census in the United States." There, they use a mailing system (sending replies back through the mail.) The failure to record individuals may reach 10 percent.

In Indonesia those not included are people in the category of "foreign groups." In Riau, for example, according to notes of the local office of the Ministry of Social Affairs, there are about 25,000 people belonging to foreign groups. However, in the 1980 census there were only 2,004 people registered in this category. Unfortunately, thousands of people who live in dispersed fashion in the jungle or roam the seas, like the "Sea People," are not included in the figures collected by the 2,105 officials of the census who descended on this province.

It was not easy for census officials to do their work. In Irian Jaya some were killed on duty, killed by a spear in an incident resulting from a misunderstanding. In East Java an official had to go home to put on a sarong before he went to an Islamic school, because, as he was dressed in a safari suit as a state employee, he might be mistrusted as an official of "Golkar."

However, the results are not useless. Other new data collected by the 1980 census include the total population of the province of Irian Jaya (more than 1 million), and the 27th province of Indonesia, East Timor, which only has a population of 552,954.

The most warmly debated subject is the figure on the rate of population increase of 2.34 percent. Some theories have been advanced as to why the rate of population increase should be so high. Has the family planning program failed? Does the policy of redistribution of the population of Indonesia through the transmigration system need to be reviewed?

Some questions cannot yet be answered for certain at this time. However, it is not only the population experts, government officials for the most part, who are interested in this high percentage. There are those who relate the figure to the level of economic growth.

According to Suharsno, director of LEKNAS/LIPI, the rate of population growth, compared to the growth of the economy, is 1:3. "Therefore, with a rate of population growth of 2.34 percent, to maintain the present economic level, the growth in the economy must reach 7.02 percent," he says. In this connection, for 1981/1982 the government estimates the rate of economic growth will only reach 4 percent. Apparently, the picture is not always clear.

In any case, it is generally agreed that the best thing to do is to regard the results of the 1980 census as a serious warning. With more accurate data it is hoped that various policies of the government will be based on correct figures, in accordance with reality. "In the 1980 census it is our own naked features which are reflected, in their entirety," says Sutjipto Wirosardjono, deputy director of planning and statistical analysis of the BPS.

After All That World Praise

Is something wrong in BKKBN? The budget, the number of polyclinics, and family planning employees are continuing to increase. The results have also been warmly praised by foreign consultants. However....

Suddenly, the praise stops. The Family Planning Program--also known as KB--in Indonesia is encountering questions. For the last few years it had been welcomed as a successful model for the whole world.

The figure for population increase jumped to 2.34 percent, as determined by the 1980 census, and seemingly has punctured the optimism which up to now has been spread about. And people in the four-story building of the BDDBN in East Jakarta, whether they want it or not, have become targets.

Is something wrong in the BKKBN? There is, say some experts, in the sense that it has left the impression of an excessively good picture. Indeed, Dr Haryono Suyono, deputy director for family planning, is spoken of as the man who once said that the rate of Indonesian population growth was only 1.8 percent per year.

"I never said that," Haryono replies, a sociologist who is also a statistical expert. "What I said was that it was about 2 percent," he said by way of clarification last week.

Haryono himself does not challenge the census results. However, this spirited figure is convinced that the high growth figure did not take place in the last few years but rather before that. The figure of 2.34 percent is an average figure over 10 years, and it does not reflect the success of family planning during the past four years.

Haryono thinks that the intensive family planning program in Java and Bali since 1976 has been able to hold down the development of the birth figure clearly. He quotes the preliminary results of the 1980 census: the rate of population increase in the Special Area of Yogyakarta per year between 1971 and 1980 was 1.09 percent; in East Java, 1.50 percent; Central Java, 1.66 percent; and Bali, 1.71 percent.

For that reason he remains optimistic that the BKKBN target to lower the fertility level of the people of Java and Bali by 50 percent by the year 1990 will be achieved.

However, it appears that many experts do not agree with Haryono. "In fact, there is nothing very special about the work of the family planning program," says Sutjipto Wirosardjono, a statistical expert who is also general chairman of the PKBI (Indonesian Family Planning Association). Before the family planning program was expanded to a large-scale effort, the increase in population in those areas was already a small one.

He points to the rate of population growth in Java and Bali between 1961 and 1971, based on the census of 1971. In the Special Area of Yogyakarta, for example, between 1961 and 1971 the rate of population increase was 1.06 percent; East Java, 1.58 percent; and Central Java, 1.74 percent.

However, Sutjipto continues to praise the BKKBN. This body, in his view, has been successful in two things: it has obtained the full support of the government in carrying on the family planning program, and it has made family planning popular and accepted by a large part of society. "However, now the approach of the family planning program must be different. It must be more serious and go more deeply, as well as expand its reserve power--after the initial phase of enthusiasm is over and successful," Sutjipto says. The phase of enthusiasm is a term which the BKKBN people don't like, or the term successful, either. However, there has been another result in the 10 year period.

The results of the 1980 census show a rather large decline in the death rate--of 33.26 percent. According to the minister of health, this is a consequence of the work of the health service, which has been increasingly good, especially working through the increasingly numerous Community Health Centers (PUSKESMAS). "This is

in addition to better nutrition and a rising economic level," says Minister Soewardjono Suryaningrat.

Soewardjono, of course, wishes to recall that the small number of people dying causes the total population to increase in this way. However, Suharno, chief of the Population Research Center and director of LEXNAS/LIPI doubts whether it is true that the village people have used the Community Health Centers to the extent of having a meaningful impact on the death rate. "Granted that the village people have seen Indonesian TV and know that "Baygon" insecticide can kill mosquitoes or bedbugs. But is "Baygon" available in the villages?" Suharno asks.

In other words there are limits on how far one can reach into the villages. However, the BKKBN people can point out that in one aspect they have successfully reached the villages: in the total number of persons accepting family planning. According to Haryono, in all of Indonesia now there are from 6.5 to 7 million active acceptors. They amount to 30 percent of all fertile couples now living. For Java and Bali alone the total number of acceptors amounts to 42 to 43 percent of all fertile couples. Therefore, says Haryono: "The target of reaching 50 percent of the total number of fertile couples by 1990 is realistic and not a dream." The BKKBN indeed has the target of lowering the fertility level by up to 50 percent by 1990 for Java and Bali.

However, outside the BKKBN there are doubts--Suharno, for example. According to this population expert, the fact that the level of acceptors reaches 50 percent does not mean that the fertility level will decline by 50 percent also. "Because we don't know the determination of the acceptors, that is, whether they are truly taking family planning pills or using condoms," he said.

Sutjipto agrees with the view of the director of LEXNAS, as does Kartomo Wirosohardjo, director of the Demographic Institute at the Faculty of Economics of the University of Indonesia. "The number of acceptors may be too high, because of reports aimed at 'making the boss happy,' in the interest of reaching the target," says Kartomo.

However, Haryono continues to be convinced that the figures on registered acceptors are correct. Although there is criticism that the management at the BKKBN is not very orderly, the organization can state that information which it receives from the field is sufficiently well organized. However, it admits that, though in general the acceptors use the pill, the level of motivation is also low. And research on the motivation of the acceptors--whether they really use the contraceptives which are distributed--has not yet been undertaken.

There are many reports that state that there are acceptors who use the pills to fatten their chickens or cows. At Kuala Cinaku, in Inderagiri Hulu regency, province of Riau, transmigrants indeed are using family planning pills as medicine for fever.

In target villages, with various kinds of stimulation and pressure from higher levels of authority--for example, the village chief--there may still be no acceptors who are aware of the program. And without such awareness, the public phase of the

campaign can be regarded as a failure. However, the difference of opinion about whether or not the family planning program has been a success or not seemingly will continue--at least until the middle of the year. It is only then that we will know for sure the figures on the birth and death levels in the 1980 census, after the data has been fully processed by the BPS.

However doubtful population experts may be, East Java Governor Soenandar Projosusarmo seemed to be happy when he made public the results of the 1980 census in his area. He proclaimed that East Java was in second place after Yogyakarta as the area with the lowest rate of population growth. "I originally thought that the figure was still 1.6 percent per year, but it turns out to be 1.48 percent," Soenandar said to TEMPO. The total population of this province in 1980 was projected to be more than 30 million people. It turned out that there were only 29 million.

For Soenandar this result is thanks to the success of family planning in East Java. "For the past 10 years it was estimated that there were 2.2 million pregnancies which could be prevented," Soenandar said (who was appointed governor in the middle of January, 1981). This estimate was based on family planning acceptors--who had followed family planning practices for more than five years--who amount to almost 60 percent of all fertile couples in East Java.

Diagram II

Population Growth in Java
(In Percentages)

<u>Provinces</u>	<u>Growth 1961-71</u>	<u>Growth 1971-81</u>
Jakarta	4.41	3.44
West Java	2.08	2.70
Central Java	1.74	1.66
Special Area of Yogyakarta	1.06	1.09
East Java	1.58	1.50

The best area for holding down the rate of population growth in East Java is the Regency of Pacitan. In this southwest corner of the province the population growth is only 0.02 percent per year. Here the family planning program reaches almost 80 percent of the couples in their fertile age. More interesting is the fact that more than 90 percent of the acceptors use an IUD device. "At first we only followed their preferences. As a consequence, more than 10,000 acceptors chose the pill," says R Soekotjo, chief of the BKKBN in Pacitan.

It turned out that 80 percent of the acceptors later stopped using contraceptives. The reason was that at first there was no official who took the pills to the home of the acceptors. In this connection it should be pointed out that Pacitan is an area of 1,310 square kilometers, full of mountains and difficult to get around. That is why Soekotjo later turned to the IUD.

The most successful village in Pacitan in carrying out the family planning program is Desa Wareng, which is only 9 kilometers from Baturetno (Wonogiri) and about 318 kilometers from Surabaya. It has a population of 400 heads of family (KK) and about 1,900 people in all; almost all of the fertile couples use the IUD. "There are nine couples that do not yet follow the family planning program, because they are newly arrived," said a family planning official in the village.

The effort to change from the contraceptive pill to the IUD seems to have been attacked in a number of places. In the Regency of Gunung Kidul, Yogyakarta, Regent Darmakum fully supports the change. The means employed: "The village which can convert more than 30 couples per month will be visited by the Regent," says Dr Siswatiningsih, chief of the BKKBN in the Regency of Gunung Kidul.

Differing from Yogyakarta and East Java is West Java. Here the news is the worst in Java. The rate of population growth is 2.7 percent. This figure is not only the highest in Java but is higher than the level of growth during the period 1961-1971, before the family planning program was so busy. (See Diagram II).

Not surprisingly, the unfavorable figure stirred up officials of this province. Governor Aang Kunaefi himself on several occasions held meetings with the BKKBN of West Java, the Regional Office of Transmigration, and the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration. Later, on 26 January, the provincial government will state whether the high figure is the result of the failure of the family planning program or migration from other areas.

Several regencies around Jakarta, according to the results of the 1980 census, indeed show high figures on population growth: Bogor, 4.59 percent; Tangerang, 4.07 percent; and Bekasi, 3.60 percent. It is even believed that these areas are taking in the surplus population of Jakarta.

However, Sutjipto Wirosardjono rejects that belief. "Without the overflow from Jakarta, the figure on the level of population growth in West Java is still around 2.5 percent," he says. As an example, he points to the high rates of population growth in areas far from Jakarta, like Lebak, which is far away in the interior of the island. Further, the figure for West Java has long been higher, compared to other provinces. Sutjipto thinks that this is partly because of the natural state of West Java, which is not too harsh. In the charming Priangan area, which is so green and beautiful, there has very rarely been a famine. Possibly this has an influence on the attitude of the people: they do not yet feel threatened, although the danger is not far off.

What is interesting, as is also the case at the central level, the BKKBN of West Java is not shy of frequently publicizing its success, so that it has often been visited by guests from overseas. At present the strongest spotlight is aimed there. Has the family planning program in this province been a failure? "It has not been a failure at all," replies Dr Sumarno, BKKBN chief for West Java. He points to the figures on family planning acceptor targets, which have been more than reached. These reports were not sent to him in a spirit of "make the boss happy," he says. This official also shares the suspicion that the high rate of population growth in West Java is a consequence of migration. He pointed to figures which were a source of satisfaction in several areas which are not affected by migration.

For example, there are the Regency of Ciamis (1.2 percent), Subang (1.9 percent), and Sumedang (1.5 percent). "This proves that family planning is not a failure," he declares.

So, it is indeed difficult to say that family planning is a failure. However, what is clear is that to say it has been successful is also difficult. At least, the doubts which previously were almost never heard now speak with a sharp voice. "I am afraid that family planning will experience the same fate as the program for the abolition of illiteracy during the time of Soekarno. Previously, Soekarno said that we had already freed ourselves of illiteracy, when, in fact, there was still a great deal of it," Suharto says.

In other words, we cannot be rash. The total amount of money spent on the program is not insufficient. In just the period of the last four years the total spent has risen impressively, by more than 30 percent. Finally, in rupiah, the development budget appropriated has been more than Rp 30 billion, for family planning purposes. The number of polyclinics and family planning officials, including doctors, has also increased. The words of praise have also increased, but that has created a problem. As Masri Singarimbun has said, "The success of family planning in Indonesia which many people talk about is due to the fact that we cannot stop praising ourselves."

Transmigration: a Row of Lonely Figures

Since 1905, during the colonial period and after, the results of transmigration have been very small. However, the budget for this year will increase more than 50 percent. What do you want?

It is not surprising, but it is rather disappointing. The ambitious plan to move a large number of inhabitants of Java up to the present has only shown limited results. Transmigration which, it was predicted, would bring impressive figures, has only turned out to be a quiet one.

Why should it not be surprising? The first transmigration project was begun before we were independent, in 1905. The results are insignificant. There have never been more than 60,000 people moved in one year. After independence, between 1951 and 1959, the figure was even less--no more than 25,000 per year--while the population of Java amounted to so many millions.

It is not astonishing, as an Indonesian economist, writing his thesis in 1961 on migration and population, pointed out that transmigration had very little influence in the resolution of the population problem of Java. The scholar was Widjojo Nitisaastro.

Indeed, during the years between 1961 and 1968 the planners (at the time not yet directed by Widjojo, who has just obtained his Ph D degree) prepared the special big dream of the Old Order. In a period of 7 years, it was planned to carry out a movement of population from Java to the outer islands on the average of two million per year.

And of course that plan failed. After that the target was reduced, but it turned out that the results during the period of the New Order were only satisfactory for a short time. The best performance was during the first Five-Year Development Plan, that is, when transmigration was 13 percent above the target. After that the graph has gone down. During the second Five-Year Plan, out of a target of 81,000 heads of families (KK), only 89 percent were moved.

During the third Five-Year Plan 500,000 KK were targeted (or 2.5 million people) to be moved outside of Java. The results? In 1979 the number moved was only 25 percent of the total for that year. Up to last week, according to data of the Directorate General of Transmigration, there were still about 82,000 KK who had not yet been moved. Some of them were left over from 1978.

So it is true, as many experts have said of the transmigration program at present, that it is only like a half-empty barrel.

What is more interesting is the fact that the transmigration which has been carried out by the government has turned out to be far smaller in scale than the number of people who moved out of their own volition, a program which is called spontaneous transmigration. In truth, this is not a new fact, but it has been further strengthened by research carried out by the Central Statistical Office together with the Directorate General of Transmigration last year.

For example, between 1966 and 1970, of all Javanese migrants moving outside of Java, or 422,000 people in all, only 12 percent were transmigrants moved by the government. the rest were spontaneous transmigrants. Between 1971 and 1975 spontaneous transmigrants from Java accounted for 71 percent of the entire total of migrants. (see Diagram III).

Diagram III

Transmigration: the Official and Voluntary Programs
(In Percentages)

	<u>1966-1970</u>	<u>1971-1980</u>
Voluntary Program	88.0	71.0
Official Program	12.0	29.0

The example which is easiest to see is that of the Lampung area. According to provisional returns of the 1980 census, the rate of population growth in this province is the highest in Indonesia (almost 6 percent). However, this area for several years has been closed as an area receiving transmigrants. Thus, the conclusions can be drawn: the total population of Lampung has grown because of the flow of spontaneous transmigrants. The flow is speeding up, particularly because communications between Java and Lampung are easy and cheap.

Seeing the very small section of the government involved in moving people, one may ask the question: hasn't the transmigration program carried out by the government

failed? Especially when we see that the budget for transmigration has been increased from year to year (the 1981/1982 budget, for example, increases by almost 52 percent, compared with the previous year).

Deputy Minister for Transmigration Affairs Martono, strongly denied that transmigration is a failure. He admitted that the largest proportion of the flow of migrants from Java consists of spontaneous transmigrants. "However, that does not mean that transmigration carried on by the government has failed," he said. General transmigration is indeed carried on to create a power of attraction and enticement. "As spontaneous transmigration grows, the portion of general transmigration will become increasingly small. Later, the government will only carry on general transmigration of a "forced" character. That is, transmigration involving people suffering from natural disasters," says Martono.

Martono's views are supported by some experts. "Transmigration is successful when it is looked at from the point of view of the chain effect which it creates," says Kartomo Wirosuhardjo, director of the Institute of Demography of the Faculty of Economics of the University of Indonesia. This is because, according to him the transmigration carried on by the government has succeeded because it has led to a flow of spontaneous migrants.

However, in looking at the percentage of spontaneous transmigrants, which is far larger, there are those who think it is necessary to make an immediate change in transmigration policy. For example, by lowering the transmigrant target and directing available funds to build infrastructure. This infrastructure would be built to lure spontaneous transmigrants.

That idea has some basis--that is, a kind of pessimism. The movement of transmigrants as planned (375,000 heads of family, together with the remaining 81,000 heads of family remaining, who must be moved outside of Java in the next 3 years) seems impossible to do. Of course, the officials involved do not wish to admit that. "Basically, we will make the effort. Whether it succeeds or not is a question for later on," said Director General of Transmigration Kadarusno last Monday [19 January].

We just hope so. However, there are many other things which can be done to stimulate spontaneous transmigrants. According to Masri Singarimbun, director of the Population research and Study Center at the University of Gadjah Mada, that effort could be accomplished by simplifying the regulations and also by providing practical directions. Simple regulations, for example, would include making it easy to go to the place of assignment, as well as to obtain land.

Regarding information on the transmigration program, Masri would like the media, like Indonesian TV, to have even more of a role by reporting on new locations, facilities, and the way to get there. "Up to now what have been available has only involved ribbon-cutting ceremonies," Masri says.

The question still remains how many ribbons will be cut and how many success stories will be told; how can one hope that transmigration alone will reduce crowding in Java? Meanwhile, an expert once wrote that the land outside Java is not fully occupied, specifically because its condition is such that it is unable to provide support for millions of people.

TRANSMIGRATION PROGRAM MAKES STEADY PROGRESS

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 5 Jan 81 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] According to calculation, the transfer of 84,032 families, forming the remnants of would-be transmigrants during the past 2 years, will be completed in September, 1981, if 17,000 household units can be moved each month.

Minister of Manpower and Transmigration Harun Zain made the remark after reporting to President Suharto at the latter's home in Cendana, Jakarta on the progress of implementation of the transmigration program, accompanied by Martono, vice minister for transmigration affairs, and Kadarusno, director general of the same department, last Saturday.

By 1 January, 1979, 79,000 households out of the targeted quota of 99,349 had been moved [to outlying islands]. By 2 January, 1981, out of the target of 179,949 households (including the 1980-81 quota), 95,917 had been transferred.

Minister Harun Zain told the press that 81,066 households were moved away in 1980 alone.

He said that the government is optimistic about fulfilling the quota in executing the transmigration program, due to better coordination and availability of heavy equipment and land reclamation at transmigration locales.

By way of comparison, he said that only 13,000 families were transferred in 1979, and in early 1980 we doubted whether we could transfer 50,000 households by the end of the year.

Based on past experience, the government is today more convinced than ever before that the goal can be reached by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan.

For the fiscal year 1981-82, it has been decided to move 100,000 household units and distribute them in 183 transmigration locations away from Java island.

The government feels optimistic that this goal will be attained, as it is no longer necessary to wait for the equipment needed for land reclamation.

Up to 31 December, 1980, the 138,601 families scattered in 106 transmigration sites were still under the nurture of the Department of Manpower and Transmigration. By law, each transmigration site enjoys the care and assistance of the

department for 5 years, but now the period has been shortened to 3 years, according to Harun Zain.

After the 3-year cultivation period is over, the transmigration sites concerned are turned into transmigration villages and handed over to the Department of Internal Affairs.

Recently the director general of transmigration handed over the jurisdiction of 48 transmigration villages to the Department of Internal Affairs.

In connection with the World Bank loan for implementing the program, Harun Zain stated that according to the bank's assessment, the Indonesian government has achieved meaningful progress in mobilizing agencies and resources to support the transmigration program which started to get rolling only recently.

Harun Zain divulged that the World Bank has agreed to provide a loan of \$30 million for the transmigration project in Baturaja and Waiaabung, and another \$162 million for the transmigration project in Jambi.

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CSO: 4213

AIR FORCE STARTS TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AS FIGHTER PILOTS

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 1 Jan 81 p 2

[Text] Starting mid-1981 the Indonesian Air Force will train senior high school graduates to become fighter pilots, Air Force Chief of Staff Marshal Ashadi Tjahyadi told newsmen during a Yogyakarta-Jakarta flight Friday.

The air marshal said that with the arrival of additional Brave-type training planes at the Aviation Academy early next month, the first batch of 40 military pilot candidates will go into training not long afterward.

He explained that the Aviation Academy will acquire 20 additional training planes, each of which can be used to train two cadets.

The pilot trainees are derived from selected high school science students, and they will undergo a course lasting about 20 months, 14 months of which in aviation instruction and the remainder in basic military training.

After graduation, they will serve the Air Force for 10 years or so, and then they will be given a choice whether to continue their military service or return to civil aviation.

If they wish to carry on with the service at the Air Force, the pilots will be given further military training until they are professionally considered as equivalent to Armed Forces Academy graduates.

The Air Force chief of staff continued that an exploration is being made as to whether the other armed services (Army and Navy) or the police would make good use of graduates from the Aviation Academy in Yogyakarta. If not all of the graduates could not be absorbed into the Air Force, Marshal Ashadi estimated that the Air Force would be able to release 50 percent of them for the other services, including the police.

At present, the Air Force's Aviation Academy has an enrollment of 30 students, all submitted by the Armed Forces Academy. With the new system, it is hoped that the number of pilots will increase considerably. According to experience, 30 percent of the students usually drop out and fail to become military pilots.

The Air Force is planning to have two groups of pilot training, one enrolled from the Armed Forces Academy, and the other from science graduates of senior high schools.

Regarding women pilots, the Air Force chief of staff said that four women members of the Air Force have passed an aviation test. They will also be admitted into the Aviation Academy to be trained as pilots of light transport planes (Cassa or Cessna) or as navigators of heavy transport planes.

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CSO: 4213

TIN MINING COMPANY MAKES 100 BILLION RUPIAH PROFIT

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 3 Jan 81 p 3

[Excerpts] By the end of September, 1980, profit made by PT Tambang Timah [Tin Mining Limited], which has a work force of 28,601 people, was estimated at 101.5 billion rupiahs.

In 1979, the company, which is led by Director in Chief H. Abdul Rachman, earned a profit of 106 billion rupiahs; in 1978 the figure was 63 billion rupiahs; in 1977 29.9 billion rupiahs; and in 1976 14.6 billion rupiahs.

The company's income accruing from tin exports reached 83 billion rupiahs in 1976, 108 billion rupiahs in 1977, 153 billion rupiahs in 1978, 262 billion rupiahs in 1979, and 213.9 billion rupiahs by the end of September, 1980 (according to estimate).

PT Tambang Timah paid company tax totalling 7,261 billion rupiahs in 1976, 13,114 billion rupiahs in 1977, 28,164 billion rupiahs in 1978 and 46 billion rupiahs in 1979. On the basis of an end-of-September, 1980 estimate, it paid 45.680 billion rupiahs in 1980.

The company's tin production reached 23,322 metric tons in 1976, 24,005 metric tons in 1977, 25,830 metric tons in 1978, 27,700 metric tons in 1979, and estimatedly 29,000 metric tons in 1980.

All this information was provided by Guntoro, the company's chief public relations officer, to reporters during a press tour of the site of dredger Belitung I under construction on Pulau Batam last 30 December.

Guntoro stated that construction of the dredger Belitung I was started in 1979 and would be completed in April, 1981.

This vessel will be put in operation in the Kelapa Kampit Production region in Belitung and able to dredge tin ore up to a depth of 50 meters, whereas the other 30 dredgers belonging to the same company cannot dredge deeper than 45 meters.

Built by PT Mc Dermott Company, dredger Belitung I will cost about \$27 million, which will be paid for by PT Tambang Timah in its entirety.

After the completion of dredger Belitung I, the tin mining company will order another dredger to be built and named Singkep I, which will have the same dredging capacity as Belitung I. According to plan, Singkep I will be put in operation in the Karimun and Kundur Island region.

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CSO: 4213

INDONESIA AIMS AT INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 2 Jan 81 pp 1, 9

[Excerpts] Prof Ir Sudarsono Hadisaputro, the minister of agriculture, openly admitted for the first time that the principle of integration, which constitutes the government's fundamental policy in agriculture, is not completely successful yet. This admission was made in the Agricultural Development Seminar organized by alumni of the College of Agriculture, Gadjah Mada University, Tuesday afternoon.

Sudarsono, who concurrently is professor of history at the university, stated: "At the start of the Third Five-Year Plan, in order to carry out agricultural development, the Department of Agriculture was determined to discard the policy of conventional commodity approach in favor of the principle of integration, that is, the integration among region, work unit and commodity, which is better known as the Policy of Tri-dimensional Development of Agriculture."

The change is admittedly difficult, because this involves a complete reorganization of a deep-rooted attitude which has been based on individual interests. Unity of region demands a firm evaluation of agricultural resources in the said region, as well as their alternatives. Unity of work unit means putting emphasis on farmers as entrepreneurs who must be nurtured first of all, while unity of commodity requires the principle of priorities and joint management of commodities which must be developed in a certain region.

The integration approach is facing various difficulties, because the institutions which are charged with developing agriculture are made up of commodity specialization or grouping characteristics. The resulting technological packages generally take the form of partial package deals which do not serve to resolve the problem in an integral manner. Each institution, including its commodity specialists, is compelled to complete its approach in line with policy requirements which blend with other agencies and experts, including resources experts, socio-economic experts and community and regional experts.

"Judging by our work methods up to the present, I see that this change of approach has not completely succeeded," declared Prof Sudarsono. The technological packages which have been presented are still partial in nature and do not fulfill the requirements for an integrated agricultural development.

Sudarsono pointed out that agricultural development is related to the perpetuation of natural resources and development of environment. He mentioned that the results of agricultural development from the First Five-Year Plan up till now have brought gratifying benefits. "However, we also worry about the existence of critical land, either in the form of barren fields or wild-grass plains, which increases in area as time passes."

The minister opined that the main cause is the human factor. The problem is, why do the people behave the way they do? What are their motivations?

With the 140 million population in 1980, which will increase to 240 million by the year 2000, there will be an intensification of human necessities, both in quality and quantity. So, it will also be essential that we intensify the use of natural resources in a big scale, which, in turn, will involve greater destruction. This destruction will increase further, if we resort to improper technology.

The minister said that the government is striving to solve the problem of population through transmigration, industrialization, family planning and increase of agricultural production.

In conclusion, Sudarsono pointed out that the most important problem which has become the basic goal in agricultural development is the improvement of living standards of farmers through increase in their income. He reminded the seminar participants that in enhancing the welfare of the farmers, it is necessary to explore social and economic factors which exert great influence on the absorption of innovations and the incitement of motivations by the farming community.

For the future, the principle that it is farmers who will carry out the development must be brought to the fore. The policy on agricultural development must be directed toward the interests of farmers. Regarding policy on integrated farming, it is necessary to have it intensified and specified in its operational program by paying attention to the situation, conditions of the region and the technical level of the farmers."

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CSO: 4213

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON INDONESIAN PERSONALITIES

[Unless otherwise noted, the following information on Indonesian personalities has been extracted from Indonesian language sources published in Jakarta.]

COL SLAMET SAWIDJI--The post of commander of the Headquarters Corps (KORMA) of the Ministry of Defense and Security was transferred from Brig Gen Soewarso to his replacement, Col (Infantry) Slamet Sawidji, in the conference hall of the Headquarters Corps of the ministry on Wednesday [7 January]. Col Slamet Sawidji was previously assigned to the Operations Staff of the ministry, while Brig Gen Soewarso, according to available information, will return to the Army. [Text] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 8 Jan 81 p 2]

TRINH XUAN LANG--The Indonesian government has agreed to the appointment of Trinh Xuan Lang as the new Vietnamese ambassador to Indonesia, replacing Tran My. Trinh Xuan Lang, who was born in Hanoi in 1937, in addition to working at the ministry of Foreign Affairs, previously served in Burma and New Delhi. In June, 1978, he was head of the Vietnamese delegation for discussions on the continental shelf boundary between Indonesia and Vietnam, which were held in Hanoi. His last post was that of director of information at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam. The foregoing was stated by the Directorate of Foreign Information at the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Jakarta on Friday [10 January]. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 10 Jan 81 p 9]

MUNAWIR SJADZALI--Munawir Sjadzali (55 years old) yesterday [1 January] assumed the post of director general for political affairs (DIRJENPOL) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. After he was installed in office, he formally exchanged positions with the former director general for political affairs, Chaidir Anwar Sani, with Minister of Foreign Affairs Mochtar Kusumaatmadja attending. Previously, Munawir had been an adviser to the minister of foreign affairs. His career moved upwards with the successful opening of close relations between Indonesia and Kuwait, as Munawir Sjadzali, before becoming an adviser to the minister, had been Indonesian ambassador to Kuwait, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates, the three countries on the Persian Gulf. Munawir Sjadzali was born in Klaten on 7 November 1925. He is a graduate of a Muslim religious school [Madrasah] who later went to western schools. "Originally, my father wanted me to go to Al Azhar University in Egypt, in the hope that when I returned, I would replace him as a teacher, but it did not turn out because of World War II," Munawir told KOMPAS a short while ago. He attended the muslim religious school "Mamba Ul Ullum" in Solo, which was established by Sunan X [i.e., the 10th Sunan, or Prince, of Surakarta]. "Mamba Ul Ullum" means the source of knowledge. He was once a teacher in Islamic village schools in

Cunungjati, Unggaran, and Semarang. However, the war for independence changed his future, and in the 1950's his interest was more in the field of politics. Later, Munawir became a government employee. After attending the diplomatic school in the 1950's Munawir was appointed an attache in London. While working there he continued his education at Exeter University. Following that, he was assigned to Washington as first secretary, and it was there that he obtained his MA degree from Georgetown University. "From the Islamic school I received freedom to think in a fully-disciplined way. And from my western education I learned dynamism, creativity, and openness." From the time he was a child Munawir had paid attention to questions other than religious. "As a religious person, it was difficult for me to agree with the slogan, 'believe in yourself.' I only believed in God Almighty, as also is the case with people who follow other religions." Munawir Sjadzali has six children. Three of his sons have already obtained their degrees as engineers. A daughter is now working at the Hotel Hyatt in Den Pasur. "What pleases me the most is that my children are ready to return to their country after completing their studies overseas. This is indeed our hope for the future," said Munawir Sjadzali. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 2 Jan 81 p 12]

BUSIRI SURYOWINOTO--By Presidential Decree No 194/M 1980, dated 23 December 1980, Maj Gen (Wartime) Dr Busiri Suryowinoto was appointed governor of the province of Irian Jaya, replacing Brig Gen (Wartime) H Soetran. The appointment by the president was based on the decision of the Provincial Council of Irian Jaya, which nominated selected candidates in Provincial Council Decision No 14/DPRD/1980, dated 8 December 1980. In the election which followed Dr Busiri was elected with 28 votes, a majority. The other candidates were Dr S Wanna and Dr Mohammed Arifandi, who each received two votes. Dr Busiri, who recently was Indonesian ambassador to Papua Niugini, is expected to be installed in office during the third week of January of 1981. This was stated by Feisal Tamin, spokesman of the Ministry of Internal Affairs at the ministry on Wednesday [31 December 1980]. Busiri Suryowinoto was born in Batu Mamar (Madura) on 24 November 1926. He is the father of nine sons and daughters. Positions which he has previously occupied included, among others, that of commander of Military Region XV/Pattimura, chief of staff of Military Region XV/Pattimura, director general of transmigration, secretary general of the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, and mostly, secretary general of the Ministry of Manpower and transmigration, and most recently, Indonesian ambassador to Papua Niugini. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 2 Jan 81 p 12]

DR ATAR SIBERO--Feisal Tamin, spokesman of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, announced on Wednesday [31 December 1980] the appointment of Dr Atar Sibero as director general for regional development, a department which has just been formed in the Ministry. Atar Sibero was appointed to this position, based on Presidential Decree No 195/M/1980 dated 26 December 1980. Immediately before this appointment he had been director of regional development in the Directorate General of General Government and Regional Autonomy in the Ministry of Internal Affairs. According to Feisal Tamin, the Directorate General for Regional Development is a higher level office with the same functions as the Directorate for Regional Development. According to Feisal, the Directorate General for Regional Development was formed because it will lighten the burden of the task of development, particularly that which, up to now, has been carried by the Directorate General of General Government and Regional Autonomy. Dr Atar Sibero, who was born in Kuala (North Sumatra) on 2 May 1931, is the father of four children. He completed his formal education at the Faculty of Social and Political Science of Gadjah Mada University in 1958. [Excerpt] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 2 Jan 81 p 12]

LT GEN WIYOGO ATMODARMINTO--Minister of Defense and Security Gen M Jusuf acted as presiding officer on Friday [2 January] at the change of command ceremony concerning the post of commander of Defense Area II (Java, Madura, Bali, Nusa Tenggara, and East Timor). The post was transferred from Lt Gen Widjojo Soejono to Lt Gen Wiyogo Atmodarminto, at the headquarters of Defense Area II in Yogyakarta. Gen Jusuf especially asked that attention be directed at ensuring security in 1981, because this year we will make preparation for the holding of the 1982 general election as a step in the implementation of democracy. The present year will also be important because this year we will just have entered the first half of the third Five-Year Development Plan, in carrying out the development of the nation and the state. Speaking to the personnel of Defense Area II, Gen Jusuf said that Defense Area II is a very important region. A large proportion of the population of Indonesia is in Java, which is part of Defense Area II. In this area is also the national capital, the center of all activity in the country. Also in the area is the center of all political and economic activity. Lt Gen Widjojo Soejono was born in Tulungagung (East Java) on 1 May 1928. He has been commander of Defense Area II since 21 January 1978. Lt Gen Wiyogo previously was commander of Defense Region I (Sumatra and West Kalimantan), a post which on Wednesday [31 December 1980] he transferred to Lt Gen Soesilo Soedarman, former commanding general of AKABRI. [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 3 Jan 81 pp 1, 9]

ALI MURTOPO--Minister of Information Ali Murtopo on Saturday [10 January] arrived back in Indonesia after traveling to the United States for treatment at Houston Hospital last November. Included in his party, in addition to Mrs Ali Murtopo and their son, were members of the team of doctors who accompanied him. The minister of information's party arrived at Halim Perdanakusumah airport in the Boeing aircraft "City of Jakarta" at 1910. The minister of information was greeted by officials of the Ministry of Information and senior officials of various organizations and institutes. The VIP room at Halim Perdanakusumah airport was very crowded because of the number of people welcoming him. Minister of Information Ali Murtopo, wearing a dark brown suit with white pin stripes, descended from the aircraft, accompanied by a doctor. At the foot of the ladder he was met by the secretary general of the Ministry of Information, Soetikno Lukitodisastro, together with all of the directors general of the Ministry. A light rain was falling, and the minister went directly to an automobile, which took him home. According to a statement by one of the doctors, the condition of the minister is good, but he is still weak because less than four weeks ago he was operated on in the United States. Minister of Information Ali Murtopo suffered his first heart attack when he was visiting Malaysia in July, 1978. Two years later (July, 1980) he suffered a similar attack and was treated for a rather long time at Tjipto Mangunkusumo Hospital. After he was well, last November he went to the United States for further treatment. [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 11 Jan 81 p 1]

LT GEN SOESILO SOEDARMAN--The new commander of Defense Area I is Lt Gen Soesilo Soedarman, who was born in Cilacap on 10 November 1928. He began his military career when he entered the Military Academy in Yogyakarta. This was followed later by other military training, including the cavalry school, advanced armored corps training in the United States, the Frunze Academy (Staff College) in the USSR, and others. His general education included Dutch elementary school [HIS], junior High school, technical high school, and the Faculty of Social and Economic Affairs until he graduated. Important posts which he has held include that of commander of the Youth Regiment and chief of the Department of General Military Education at the Military Academy in Magelang; deputy governor of AKABRI, Army section; defense attache at

the Indonesian Embassy in Washington; commander of Military Region XIV/Hasannudin (he did not actually serve in this post, as he was directly transferred to be chairman of the G-3/Personnel section of the Ministry of Defense and Security); assistant for personnel and management in the Ministry of Defense and Security; and commanding general of AKABRI. [Excerpt] Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 2 Jan 81 pp 1, 8)

5170
CSO 4213

BRIEFS

GAMBLING BAN--Effective 1 April 1981, all forms of gambling, regardless of motive or purpose, will be banned throughout the country. No matter whether with the excuse of raising development funds or collecting money for social purposes, they must all be stopped and abolished without exception by the target date. This ban, in the words of Minister of Defense General M. Jusuf while officiating at the transfer of command of the 1st Defense Territorial Commander in Medan Wednesday morning, had already become a presidential decision conveyed to a Cabinet meeting in Jakarta recently. Gambling, in all its forms, was cited by the minister of defense as a likely cause for the destruction of our country and people, and particularly dangerous to the development of the coming generations who will carry on the perpetuation of our national life. Therefore, this gambling ban is also aimed at maintaining our custom and tradition which, since ancient times, have rejected all kinds of moral degradation, including gambling. The minister has instructed all soldiers of the armed forces to abide by the prohibition and at the same time implement the abolishment of gambling in their respective regions. [Excerpts] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 2 Jan 81 pp 1, 8] 9300

CSO: 4213

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO ITALY--Royal Nepalese ambassador to the Republic of Italy Krishna Raj Aryal presented his letter of credence to Italian President Alessandro Pertini in Rome on 18 February, reports RSS. Mr Aryal is the resident royal Nepalese ambassador in France. [BK041217 Katmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 25 Feb 81 p 1]

AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENT--His majesty the king has appointed royal Nepalese ambassador to Saudi Arabia Kedar Prasad Koirala concurrently royal Nepalese ambassador to Jordan, Qatar and Syria, reports RSS. This was stated in a notice published on 24 February by the principal press secretariat of his majesty the king. [Text] [BK041217 Katmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 25 Feb 81 p 1]

IFAD LOAN, ASSISTANCE--The International Fund for Agriculture Development is to provide soft loan and assistance of U.S. \$13.5 million to Nepal for implementing the small farmers development project, reports RSS. An agreement to this effect was signed in Rome recently. Of the total amount U.S. \$12.5 million will be in the form of loan which is repayable over a period of 50 years, including a grace period of 10 years, and carries a loan service charge of 1 percent per annum. [BK041217 Katmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 21 Feb 81 p 1]

ECONOMIC ACCORD WITH FRANCE--Nepal and France signed an agreement on economic cooperation in Paris on 23 February, it was learnt in Katmandu on 24 February, reports RSS. The royal Nepalese ambassador to France signed the agreement on behalf of his majesty's government. According to the Foreign Ministry, France will provide assistance of 120.5 million rupees--50 million French francs--to Nepal under the agreement. [Excerpt] [BK041217 Katmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 25 Feb 81 p 1]

ROK AMBASSADORIAL CREDENTIALS--His majesty King Birendra received the credential of the ambassador of the Republic of Korea to Nepal Hyung Soo-kim at a special function held at the Narayanhity Royal Palace on the afternoon of 27 February, reports RSS. [Excerpt] [BK100341 Katmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 28 Feb 81 p 1]

CSO: 4220

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES CORRUPTION IN OFFICIAL RANKS

Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 18 Feb 81 p 3

[Editorial: "Officials & Crime"]

[Text]

The other day a Martial Law force raided the international airport at Islamabad. It is alleged that most of the Customs officers on duty were caught with a lot of cash, including foreign exchange, on their person which was suspected to have been taken from passengers who had come from abroad bringing in quite a lot of contraband. We are not sure how far the prosecution of these allegedly corrupt officials will succeed in the courts of law as relevant procedures were not followed, which is natural also, and there would be explanations which the prosecution would find difficult to prove in the long run. But, apart from this particular case which is now sub judice and which cannot be commented upon, the fact is there for all and sundry to know that there is widespread corruption in certain official circles which has enabled many to indulge in offences

most of which rarely come to the surface. While many of the offices and business quarters have hung placards which quote the traditions of the Holy Prophet (Sm.) that the giver and taker of bribes both are equally culpable, yet the transactions go on without let or hindrance producing a state of near chaos in all branches of activity in which the public is concerned. In some of the departments of Government, the taking of bribes is so well organised that it has practically become an open rule. In most of the engineering departments, for example, the cut is taken at the billing stage and the crop so gathered is neatly distributed from the highest rung of officials to the lowest, including such incumbents as clerks and chaprasis. If some one is hit by an overdose of religiosity and refuses to pay the stipulated graft, he can say good-bye to his capital not to say about his profits

which may be genuine and low.

Off and on, some very serious events hit the headlines and bring the situation up before the general public with a bang, though none can be sure who is so ignorant of the signs of time that he may not know about it. The crashing down of multi-storeyed houses, the sinking of illegitimate craft on the high seas, accounting for numerous lives are such cases in which graft at one stage or the other has played its part. Projects taken in hand on the Government level and executed through various channels, actually cost many times their actual value, simply because a part of the investments finds its way into the pockets of concerned officials, or the same thing may happen through the use of sub-standard materials which has to affect the longevity of the projects. Vehicular public traffic in the

whole of Pakistan has defeated all efforts at control and the small man is ever the greatest sufferer. But the small man too has become wiser now, and he either makes it up in other ways or at the expense of his efficiency. The traffic malaise is most obviously due to the extensive presence of graft in the controlling establishments. By and large, practically all branches of national activity have become thoroughly affected by this malady, and one is persuaded to repeat with the Persian poet who said: "tan hama dagh dagh shud, pumba kuja kuja naham!". (The whole body has become infested with sores: it is so difficult to put the cotton on all).

We talk so much about Islam these days, and declare we are close to the El Dorado that our way of life is to reach with the help of the magic word. But, in fact in our very lives the basic value of Islam is corroded: that of the Omniscience and Omnipresence of Allah and our belief in Him. We have carved for ourselves a God which is known as Money. This is the God we worship, as for this God we are ever ready so much to sell our souls,

while all the time we believe that by repeating too many times about our faith in Islam and hearing the qawalis and na'ats on the radio and the television all would be well. In doing this we forget the irrevocable law of Allah that the state of a nation cannot turn to be better unless the nation itself tries to improve it. This is not simply a syllogism but a statement of fact. We may sow the seeds of graft and corruption around us and then hope to reap prosperity is a false hope. There are people who try to convince us that money is the greatest factor in life; it provides comforts, it achieves respect, it is the open sesame for all the good in a man's life. That this pursuit of money takes away the whole nation towards the goal of destruction is nobody's business. "We shall cross the bridges when we come to them" is the reply to protests. When the time will come, however, we shall say in the words of the Quran: "If only we could get another chance, we would send something ahead", but it shall then be too late!

'AFP' REPORTS FURTHER ON PAKISTANI CABINET RESHUFFLE

BK091511 Hong Kong AFP in English 1453 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Islamabad, 9 Mar (AFP)--Ministers sworn in by President Haq today were:

Culture, Sports and Tourism: Arbab Niaz Mohammad
Industry: Elahi Buksh Soomro
Local Government and Rural Development: Fakhar Imam
Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis: Ghulam Dastgir Khan
Kashmir and Northern Affairs: Major General (Rtd) Jamaladar
Minister Without Portfolio: Mohammad Abbas Khan Abbasi
Health and Social Welfare: Dr Nasiruddin Jomezai
Water and Power: Raja Sikandar Zaman
Petroleum and Natural Resources: Major General (Rtd) Rao Farman Ali Khan
Production Division and National Logistic Board: Lt General Saeed Qadir
Attorney General, Law and Parliamentary Affairs: S. Sharifuddin Pirzada
Information and Broadcasting: Raja Zafarul Haq

After the oath-taking, General Haq said the government would now work on creating the conditions for restoration of democracy in the country.

He said another three objectives of the new cabinet would be to accelerate the process of Islamisation, continue the process of economic recovery and remove the economic difficulties of the people.

On top of the 12 federal and three ministers of state in the government, five advisors with the rank of federal minister were also appointed today. They are: Tridip Roy (minorities affairs); Hamid D. Habib (foreign trade and chairman, export promotion bureau); Moazzam Ali (overseas Pakistanis); Mustafa K. Gokal (shipping); and Sheikh Ishrat Ali (business coordination and internal trade).

The expanded cabinet also included another six advisers with the rank of minister of state.

CSO: 4220

CABINETS IN PUNJAB, NWFP TO BE ESTABLISHED SOON

Karachi DAWN in English 2 Mar 81 p 1

[Text]

LAHORE, March 1: A Provincial Council of Ministers will be constituted in the Punjab by the middle of the current month, the Punjab Governor, Lt. Gen. Ghulam Jilani Khan, disclosed here today.

The Governor told the AFP in an interview that the provincial cabinet was likely to contain the usual number of 12 or 13 Ministers. The Cabinet, he said, would be fairly broad-based and would also have among its members some of the representatives of the people on the local self-government institutions.

NWFP

The NWFP Governor, Lt. Gen. Fazle Haq, has said that the provincial cabinet would be formed 24 hours after the instalment of the Federal Cabinet.

Talking to newsmen after the inauguration of international symposium on Islamic art, architecture

calligraphy and archaeology at Peshawar today, the provincial Governor said that would be six members of the cabinet and Ministers, except one, would be a politician.

To a question, the provincial Governor said that the provincial council will meet towards the end of next month.

Referring to recent disturbances in Peshawar University, the provincial Governor said that the government would take strict measures against all the ring leaders including their rustication and trial.

The Governor said that majority of students and their parents were interested in study and only less than five per cent students with ulterior motives were creating trouble.

He however, warned that such elements would no more be tolerated in the educational institutions.—AFP/PTI

CSO: 4220

SLOW EMERGENCE OF PAKISTANI AFGHAN

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 24 Feb 81 p 5

[Article by Mariana Babar]

[Text] RUSSIA can cry itself hoarse that it has entered Afghanistan at the invitation of that country and the world press can scream even louder about Rehabilitation and Refugee Camps. But I cannot be a dumb witness to what lies before my eyes.

I see misery in the eyes of old men, women and children, many many miles away from home in a foreign land linked only by the strong chain of religion.

I hear an alien tongue, whispering sorrowful tales of woe.

I sense fear and uncertainty, emotions unknown to this proud race and, above all, I smell the dirty policies of expansion at the price of thousands of sufferers.

Not much has been written about the nation which has granted them asylum with open hands. Very few countries in the world have refugees streaming in unchecked. America the Beautiful and Bountiful could not find place for one man, and what has it gained from that?

Pakistan has nothing to gain by this enormous influx. What we do gain is a lot to lose, especially in the Province of NWFP which has given shelter to most of these refugees. But somehow, in the name of humanity and religion, tongues are silent watching the caravans of humanity, mostly weary travellers, pass on. They seek the hills in summer and camp further South as winter slowly creeps in.

The Afghans have quickly adjusted themselves, following their nomadic way of life. True to their character they will not beg or steal, especially in a foreign land. Instead,

they will resort to the old profession of money lending, plying buses with a Kabul number plate or start whatever business they can get hold of.

Many of the rich have brought their cattle with them, and suddenly grazing grounds are scarce. ~~Once~~ these people were offered refuge, how can you starve their livestock? In Baluchistan numerous fights have broken over water holes and grazing rights. How do you tell a sheep that it's trespassing?

Again, one hears of incidents in the NWFP of illegal seizure of residential plots and agricultural lands. Very few locals have been successful in getting back their rightful property. Will this region in the future become another Assam? Unless concrete steps are taken and ways and means found to rehabilitate, think of the coming years. Slowly one sees the emergence of the Pakistani Afghan.

On the other hand, many poor Afghans, have also fled their homes with their richer counterparts. They both fled for the same reason but the poor are really the true sufferers having sacrificed all that they possessed. What the Russians have failed to break is the spirit of these poor Afghans.

Some have camped in waste grounds near Lalazar in Rawalpindi. I say cannot possibly afford to live in the refugee camps because they will have to pay Rs. 500 per head to do so. No, not to the Pakistan government, but to their own Afghans who are fleecing them. They would not think of bothering the Pakistan government with their troubles. Pakistan has already given them a refuge.

The tents they have bought are

the cheapest they could afford. The floor is bare. Only where I sit is the small portion covered with an old sheet of what used to be plastic. I am reminded of my carpet from Kabul. I don't think I can ever look at it with pride again. The lady of the tent has tried to make it cheerful with old coloured tin cans, empty boxes and even bottle tops. The running noses of the Afghans are swiftly wiped with the back of the hands, while I resort to my tissue. Oh! God why is it that at times you make me despise my material wealth?

The rain drips in through the holes in the tents at night, and keeps them awake, chilly and strong winds lashing the improvised shelters. All they can do is huddle together to keep warm. They keep close together throughout the long night staring into the darkness while the children sleep, thinking of how it used to be. They left behind an old aunt and uncle who were too old to travel. These two were left with their two cows. The dogs were too faithful, and followed them through the long trail to security and peace.

One old woman pleaded, "If you can reach the Russians, tell them one of my sons is dead, the other is wounded, but he will come to fight you when the snows have melted. There will be others who will also come with him."

Another interrupting her said "We stopped sending our children to school as the system was no longer Islamic. We did not want our children to learn from those barbarians. They do not teach the correct things to our children."

I listened helplessly, sipping the cup of green tea which was offered so generously to me and which was

being filled up as soon as it was empty. I felt guilty looking at the hungry children in the corner munching at their "roti" with green tea, unseasoned. This was their dinner.

Soon other ladies joined our company, the tent burning with women and children. One holds on to my sleeve and murmurs, "we cannot send any letters across for the fear, the Russians will search the people. Letters from Pakistan seldom reach their destination. Even if you are walking the streets peacefully Russian soldiers will stop you for a search. They take away all your money." Another woman screams, "they shot my brother because when they stopped him and asked him whether he was a friend or a foe, my brother replied, 'I'm your enemy.' Yes, many well knowing their fate still do not please these cruel invaders.

How do these refugees survive? Pointing to the big piles of rubbish they explain, "In the mornings the menfolk scout out in search of old paper, tin cans and any sort of rubbish to be found. They sell these and this is the only source of our income. When the men come home, the women are ready to go out in search of wood, twigs and dried grass for burning. This is our only source of fuel."

One woman came in, wearing her ragged but attractive costume and pinned to her breast are numerous medals. One is familiar. It is the 1953 Coronation medal of Queen Elizabeth II. Curiously I ask her about it. She smiles her toothless grin. "Oh! I found it in some heap of rubbish." Taking "roti" to eat she says she's so tired. Back in Afghanistan they had their own land and grew everything. Even their "roti" was whiter than this. The "atta" in Pakistan was very dark in colour but she's thankful for it. The Russians would take away all their grapes and destroy the crops. They did not spare any other crop either; what they could not take away, they destroyed.

Two small children start fighting and get a few slaps from their mother. These children will not be sent to schools because their fathers need them more. Where's the money for fees any way? They all have to survive and the children must take their share in this struggle for survival. They do their

bit by going out with the men in the morning and by bringing water from the nearby houses which have given them full liberty. Dried leaves of palm trees have been used to make small jollets, but I could see many young children using the open ground quite happily.

Turning to one woman combing her hair I ask: "The Russians say they are there to help the Afghans". She almost pounces at me and screams "If a snake says it's going to help you, do you think it will do that or kill you?" Wow! that was close. She added, "Our children will go back if it gets better but never if the Russians are still there".

The women refuse to go and work in Pakistani households. "It's beneath us, not even, if we were offered a thousand rupees. We'd rather die than work for others." I remind them that they do wash, cook and clean in their own houses. "Yes, but these are our own houses and we work for our own folk," she asserts me proudly.

Is it true that many women are sold? It's true she told me but they are sold among their own people. She smiles shyly saying "I was sold for Rs. 6,000" another adds, "but it was worth it, she has borne four healthy sons." One beautiful woman was sold to someone in Mardan. But that was because the man was bewitched by her beauty. She was sold worth her weight in money.

I see a transmitter nearby, respectfully wrapped in a clean cloth. They do listen to it but they hardly tune in to Kabul now, because they say it's all propaganda from Moscow.

There is a lot of commotion as children run out, the women quickly spread a worn-out rug; others pile up old pillows, more tea is boiled. One senses that someone of importance is coming.

The women stare proudly at a young lad who has walked in with a chadder wrapped around him and a brown Karakul graces his head. Amidst shouts from the children everyone calls out a welcome. The newcomer takes his place of honour as if he's used to such a warm welcome. His face is scarred, he's

nearly deaf, and one arm is missing. Yes, he's one of the thousands of brave Mujahideen who are fighting against such heavy odds.

This young soldier together with his friends, about 32 in number, fought on the plains in the northern region. He fought for months against the enemy and nothing could dampen the spirit of this small force. It almost makes you laugh! This small band and the mighty Russians! You stop laughing fast when you find out that email as they may be in numbers, they have given the Russians a taste of their own medicine. And it is these small bands, that are responsible for deepening the enemy on their toes, and has wiped out any thought that they might have of a peaceful stay in Afghanistan.

This young Mujahid informed us that arms were given to them by sympathisers, but they had to steal the ammunition from under the very nose of the Russians. Many a time at night, they would blow open the doors of Ammunition Depots and carry away as much ammunition as they could. Many brave young men lost their lives during these raids. One night a grenade exploded in the hand of our brave visitor. As it was, this continuous bombing had nearly made him deaf. Anyway, he lost an arm and extensive damage was caused to one side of his face. He shrugged his shoulders, "This was my kismet. I don't care. But it was sad to see my two friends die the same night. We managed to kill one Russian. It was at this stage that the little children gathered there broke out in a wild applause, followed by large grins from the elders. He continued that the same night his friends helped him to cross the border for hospitalisation. All his family members had left for Pakistan, and there was no question of medication for him in Kabul. They managed to hire a donkey, travelled through nine lonely and long nights and finally reached Peshawar. He spent about Rs. 6,000 while escaping. The hospital in Peshawar has been made by an Arab Philanthropist and he was charged nothing for his two months stay there.

"It's cold now, he says, looking at the cloudy sky, but soon spring will come and the snow will melt.

I'll be off again with my other friends, and I'll fight again with this one arm. We need a lot of anti-aircraft guns. How can we shoot down the Russians in the skies with small guns? We will fight again till we die. Because this is a gruesome battle till the end. We'll fight till there is no Afghani left alive. "One of the two races will have to be wiped out. Only one nation can win."

While leaving one woman comes up to me saying, "When you come again, please bring some medicine for lice. The conditions we are living in has made our hair full of lice."

I promise her and think, no, all is not lost with these proud people. The will to survive as a nation is still there and it is this very determination which will see them home safe and happy again, INSHALLAH!

CSO: 4220

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES IMPROVEMENT IN INVESTMENT CLIMATE

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 20 Feb 81 pp 1, 8

[Article by Azhar Masood]

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Feb. 19: Ghulam Hassan Khan, the Minister for Industries and Production, said here today the climate for investment in the private and public sectors had improved during the first half of the Fifth Plan. An investment of Rs. 16,108 million, he said, had been approved, covering 83 per cent of the provision made in the Plan for private investment in the industrial sector. The Minister said of the total amount, over Rs.5000 million were sanctioned for setting up cement, glass and other non-metallic mineral industries.

Reviewing the industrial production and performance of industries, the Minister told a crowded Press conference here this morning that Rs. 2,600 million from the total lay-out of the Fifth Plan had been approved for the establishment of new textile mills or expansion and modernisation of the existing units. About Rs.3,850 million, he said, had been sanctioned for chemical industries like caustic soda, polyester, fertilisers, drugs and pharmaceuticals and other products.

Gen. Hassan said these groups accounted for 76 per cent of the total approved investment and the remaining 24 per cent had been allowed for food processing, paper production, leathertanning, tyres and tubes, electrical machinery, metal products, bicycles, motor cycles, electronics, hotels and industries.

While about 14 per cent of the private investment the Minister said, was sanctioned against official loans available with the financing institutions such as PICIC and

IDBP, the remaining 86 per cent of the investment had been cleared through the agency of Investment Promotion Bureau.

Referring to the expected investment from the overseas Pakistanis, the Minister said, 'about Rs. 1,646 million would be invested under the Non-Repatriable Investment Scheme, about Rs. 4,500 millions from private foreign loans and about Rs. 5,000 millions under pay scheme'.

Regarding the choice for the future industries Gen. Hassan said that Pakistan was an agriculture oriented country and in the industrial sector too emphasis should be put on agro-based industries.

About the decline and rise in the production of various commodities, the Minister said that during 1979-80, the index of industrial production went up from 123.7 to 143.9, the base year being 1969-70. In other words he said an increase of 8.5 per cent took place over the year 1978-79. Production of some industries like nitrogenous fertilizers went up by 15.8 per cent, soda ash 15.9 per cent, mild steel products 13.5 per cent, cotton yarn 13.1 per cent, cement 10.5 per cent and vegetable ghee 7.8 per cent. However, he said sugar production registered a decline of 5.8 per cent. Cement industry achieved a record production of 3.3 million tonnes in 1979-80.

The Minister said that a rough estimate of the production of last 6 months showed that production was maintaining a good pace. Compared to the corresponding period of last year, he said the production of vegetable ghee had increased by 12.8 per cent, fertilizers 38 per cent, cement 10 per cent and sheet glass 3.5 per cent, cigarettes 18.6 per cent, sugar 34.3 per cent and jute goods 18.3 per cent. At his pace, he hoped to attain an increase of over 10 per cent during 1980-81.

Announcing the new and simplified procedures for investors to obtain sanctions, the Minister said previously, practically all projects requiring use of imported materials in excess of 50 per cent of the value of total raw materials were referred to ECC for sanction. This he said was adversely affecting the interests of small investors and causing delays. He said it has been decided that while this percentage may continue to be observed, cases requiring imported materials of a value of less than Rs. 5 million would not be referred to ECC.

The Minister said 'previously, some projects of PICIC and IDBP requiring sanction of the Government were routed through CIPCOC to ECC. This procedure, he said had been simplified and in future such cases would be directly submitted to ECC.

The minister said it had been decided that every application for industrial project would be disposed of within a period of 3 months from the date of its receipt.

Gen. Hassan said to facilitate the investors in getting land for their proposed projects, it had been decided that Facilities board, at the provincial level, would be placed under the chairmanship of Chief Secretaries, who would ensure that requisite infrastructural facilities were supplied to investors.

PUBLIC SECTOR UNITS' OUTPUT REPORTEDLY RISES

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 20 Feb 81 pp 1, 8

[Article by Sikander Hayat]

[Text] ISLAMABAD, Feb. 19: The production index of the public sector industries for 1980 rose by 33 per cent over 1979, and they earned pre-tax profit of Rs. 602 million on net sales of Rs. 13,722 million, Lt. Gen. Ghulam Hasan, Minister for Industries and Production, told a Press conference here today.

The Minister said the performance of these units improved due to reorganisation of sector corporations, formulation of board of Directors of the companies, financial restructuring of sick units, removal of fiscal anomalies and induction of efficient management.

In response to a question, Gen. Hasan said no large scale denationalisation was being contemplated. But he did not rule out isolated cases, which he said should be decided purely on merit. The government, he said, was following the policy of mixed economy.

Giving corporation-wise performance, the Minister said the State Engineering Corporation production improved by 13 per cent and it earned a pre-tax profit of Rs. 19.74 million during July-December 1980

against a loss of Rs. 17.92 million during the same period last year.

Gen. Hasan said the Heavy Mechanical Complex had now developed capabilities to produce sugar plants up to 3,000 tons cane-crushing capacity per day and cement plants of 1,000 tons per day capacity based on dry process.

State Cement and Federal Chemical and Ceramics Corporation, the Minister said, showed 10 per cent and 7 per cent increase in production respectively.

Gen. Hasan said there was shortfall of 3 per cent in production in the State Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Corporation, but it made a profit of Rs. 32.99 million. Similarly he said Pakistan Automobile production declined by 16 per cent but it also made a profit of Rs. 13.66 million.

The highest increase, in production - 67 per cent - he said was recorded by the National Fertiliser Corporation because of better capacity utilisation of Pak-Arab Fertiliser and coming into operation of Pak-Saudi Fertiliser at Mirpur Mathelo.

The PIDC production, Gen. Hasan said increased by 47 per cent due to better capacity utilisation of Benazir and Larkana Sugar Mills and General Refractories.

The Minister said a number of sick units including Ravi Rayon, Sind Alkali, Swat Ceramics Company, Awami Autos Limited,

Sind Engineering and Pakistan Engineering had also started production.

The funds generated for the exchequer in the form of direct and indirect taxes during the year 1978-79 were Rs. 2022 million which increased to Rs. 3350 million during 1979-80.

The number of employees in the State-owned industries, Gen. Hasan said reduced from 50,789 as on Dec. 31, 1979 to 49,199 by Dec. 1980.

During 1980, the Minister said, six projects - Pak-Saudi Fertiliser at Mirpur Mathelo, Bolan Textile Mills at Quetta, Lasbela Textile Mills Uthal, Javedan Cement Expansion Project, Heavy Foundry and Forge at Taxila and the Carbon Block at Karachi - were completed.

The total cost of these projects, he said, was estimated at Rs. 4,260 million with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 2070 million.

During this year, Gen. Hasan said, six projects National Fibres, PVC Pipe Factory, Nowshera, Tarvala Cotton and Spinning Mills, Shahdadkot Textile Mills, Mushkam Cement Expansion, Bakers Yeast - would be completed at a cost of Rs. 1350 million, including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 605 million.

The Minister said the first blast furnace of the Pakistan Steel Project would be fired sometime in October.

RISE IN TRADE DEFICIT TO MIDDLE EAST REPORTED

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 19 Feb 81 p 3

[Text]

Pakistan's trade balance with Middle Eastern countries during last fiscal year has swelled to more than twice then deficit suffered in 1978-79.

According to an official trade review Pakistan's trade deficit with Middle Eastern countries rose to more than Rs. 6 billion in 1979-80 as against imbalance of Rs. 2.65 billion suffered in 1978-79.

Factors contributing to this enlarged trade imbalance were the rising import bill caused by the oil price hike as a result of which Pakistan's imports from Middle Eastern countries increased to more than Rs. 12 billion in 1979-80 from Rs. 6.37 billion in 1978-79.

Exports from Pakistan to Middle Eastern countries also recorded substantial rise from about Rs. 3.63 billion in 1978-79 to about Rs. 6 billion in 1979-80 but obviously could not match the phenomenal rise in import bill.

The most pronounced trade deficit suffered by Pakistan was with major oil supplying countries which include Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi and Iraq.

Pakistan's trade unbalance with Kuwait swelled to more

than Rs. 4.25 billion in 1979-80 from a little over Rs. 2 billion in 1978-79 while with Saudi Arabia it recorded substantial increase from a little more than Rs. 1 billion in 1978-79 to about Rs. 1.97 billion in 1979-80.

In case of trade with Iraq, Pakistan maintained a favourable balance of over Rs. 190 million in 1978-79 which, however, was sharply reversed to a deficit of about Rs. 1.18 billion during the last fiscal.

Pakistan's trade deficit with Abu Dhabi has almost remained at same level of Rs. one billion showing slight increase to Rs. 1.18 billion in 1979-80 as against over Rs. 1 billion in 1978-79.

As for other Middle Eastern countries including Iran, Turkey, Dubai, Lebanon, Qatar, and some other countries Pakistan maintains a favourable trade balance or a very nominal deficit.

The Middle Eastern countries particularly Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi also the main sources of remittances inflow from overseas Pakistani workers which more or less offset the huge trade imbalance. —PPI

TRADE, INDUSTRY OPPOSITION TO CURRENCY DEVALUATION NOTED

Karachi DAWN in English 23 Feb 81 pp 1, 10

[Text]

Local trade and industry circles yesterday expressed serious doubts if Pakistan's economic problems could be resolved by the proposed 20 per cent currency devaluation.

In fact, it might further increase the trade gap because of the rising import bill and limited prospects of big increase in the volume of exports due to the stagnant industrial sector, spokesmen of various trade bodies, including Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry, maintained.

Dr Karl Schiller, a former West German Finance Minister, in his report had suggested that a 20 per cent devaluation would be appropriate to correct the external imbalance of Pakistan's trade and to improve its international competitiveness.

ITCC&I President Maher Alavi said the immediate impact of rupee devaluation would be a proportional increase in foreign expenditure on the country's oil import bill, which was already "a heavy drain" on the country's limited foreign exchange resources.

Pakistan's oil import bill during the past three years had tripled and was expected to reach 1.5 billion dollars this year i.e. 30 per cent of all imports and accounting for 50 per cent of current export earnings.

Pakistan will also have to pay more for capital goods imports. That in turn would adversely affect its industrialisation programme because it would push up the cost of the projects, they said.

Pakistan's debt repayment position would further worsen as a result of a fresh devaluation.

This country had inherited a massive debt repayment balance as a result of the 1971 devaluation.

It would further add to the number of "sick" mills because of their heavy debt repayment problems.

Some of the industrial units set up with foreign loans are now burdened with outstanding amounts almost four times of what they had borrowed before the massive devaluation of 1972.

SUGGESTIONS

Mr Alavi stressed that it was more important for the developed world to open its markets for the manufactures of the developing countries. The real boost in exports of the developing nations would come effectively through the elimination of tariff barriers and quota restrictions.

Besides, he stressed that internally all efforts should be made to fully utilise the idle and installed capacity in the industrial sector to increase production for achieving a higher volume of exports.

In the agricultural sector all-out efforts should be made to mechanise farming on a larger scale, use better quality seeds, fertilizers and other inputs and thus help increase the per acre yield to make the country self-sufficient in food, he said.

Alternatives should also be evolved to replace imported edible oil and reduce foreign exchange expenditure on this count, he stressed.

Higher industrial and agricultural production in both the private and public sectors was the only effective answer to the country's

economic problems, the FPCC's chief said.

REMITTANCE

Stating that foreign remittances were a major source of exchange earnings, a spokesman of Karachi Chamber pointed out that further devaluation would result in corresponding increase in money in circulation, increased consumption, and lesser exportable surplus.

Experts were already debating the negative effect of this source of foreign exchange earnings, he said adding that the problem would aggravate if the rupee was devalued further, he said.

Mr Basheer Jan Mohammad, former President of Karachi Stock Exchange felt any devaluation at this stage would push up the price of goods, increase the cost of industrial and agricultural production, and put the whole economy under serious strain.

Besides, he pointed out, "there is not much difference in the rates of dollar quoted in the free market and its official rate."

Mr Basheer Jan Mohammad pointed out that devaluation would also not help boost country's exports as the rice surplus for exports this year was less than last year; and surplus cotton could find easy market at the existing currency rate. It would be unwise, therefore, to effect any

change in the rupee value, he observed.

YARN MERCHANTS

The Karachi Yarn Merchants Association also expressed similar views yesterday. It opposed the suggestion to devalue the rupee and said Pakistan's exports of made-up goods and other manufactures could be increased effectively only when the developed countries fully opened their markets to "our goods and commodities, by removing all restrictions and trade barriers."

The Chairman, Towel Manufacturers' Association of Pakistan, Mr S. M. A. Rizvi, also opposed the proposed devaluation and said: "All the developed countries impose import checks every day on goods manufactured by underdeveloped countries which mainly comprise textiles and made-up goods."

He said: "The developed nations do not even allow a single kilogram of yarn, cloth, towel, hosiery etc to enter their markets beyond the meagre ceilings which they have fixed for the poor countries arbitrarily."

Mr Rizvi stressed that in order to avoid unnecessary boarding of goods and commodities in the wake of the devaluation proposal, the Government should announce its firm decision not to devalue the rupee.

MID-TERM PLAN TO CARRY IMF CONDITIONS

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 21 Feb 81 pp 1, 8

[Article by M. Ziauddin]

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Feb. 20: A high-level meeting was held here recently to discuss the details of a mid-term Plan of three years which would replace the current five year Plan scheduled to end in 1983. It was learnt here today. The meeting was also attended by provincial officials.

The three-year Plan, which is expected to increase the rate of inflation to 20 per cent from the present 14 per cent, would be launched from the next fiscal year.

The new Plan reportedly aims at lifting of agricultural and industrial subsidies, export rebates and import restrictions. It also aims at curbing public sector investment and expanding private sector activity.

All the data and statistics for the purpose are being reportedly collected and collated by Secretary Planning Division, who is already burdened with the responsibilities of Economic Affairs and Population Planning.

The main objective of the exercise is to incorporate in the Plan the economic stabilisation package of the IMF, which has made disbursement of 1.7 billion dollars from Extended Fund Facility to Pakistan conditional to implementation of the package.

The now almost defunct Fifth Five Year Plan, had envisaged a growth target of 6 per cent in agriculture and 10 per cent in industry. It had also envisaged completion of the Karachi Steel Mill and fertilizer and cement factories now under implementation. The one major project

in the public sector was the progressive manufacture of tractors. It was also planned to boost fertilizer production to 1.4 million tons by the end of Plan period. In the cement sector it was planned to establish seven factories in the public sector and three in the private sector with the target of doubling cement production.

In the agriculture sector it was planned to increase irrigated cropped area by about 2.5 per cent, fertilizer consumption by 100 per cent and the agriculture yield were expected to increase by 4 per cent.

The Plan allowed realisation of a growth rate of 7 per cent leading to GDP increase of 40 per cent during the Five Year period. The per capita income was projected to increase at a rate of 4.2 per cent per annum. While investment was expected to increase by about 65 per cent over the Plan period, domestic savings was projected to rise at an annual rate of 18 per cent. Net foreign assistance was projected to stabilize at around 1000 million dollars annually during the next five years while exports were expected to grow at about 11 per cent. On the other hand import growth rate was to be restricted to 6 per cent.

With the Plan period half way through, these targets surely looked unattainable.

Therefore, experts say, the Government jumped at the chance provided by the IMF conditions and agreed to revise the Plan without taking into consideration their long-term impact on the national economy.

POLICE PROTECTION ASSURED TO ALL

Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 17 Feb 81 p 6

[Text]

The Inspector General of NWFP Police Mr. Dil Jan Khan, has said that the provincial Police force is committed to maintain law and order situation so as to provide full protection to the life, property and honour of the law abiding citizens.

He was addressing the Local Councillors of Tehsil Nowshera and elite of the Town at Police Station Nowshera cantt. during his brief visit to the area on Monday.

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Peshawar Range, was also accompanying the I.G. Police.

Mr. Dil Jan Khan observed that it was the need of the hour to bring mental revolution and awareness among the people for solving the social problems to establish a healthy and peaceful society free from any sort of social evil.

He said that Islam and the Holy Quran offered solution to every problem. Therefore, as Muslims every one of us should follow the teachings of Islam and the Holy Quran in let-

ter and spirit.

The Provincial Police Chief pointed out that the positive approach towards the elimination of anti-social problems laid in the close cooperation and co-ordination among the people and the law-enforcing agencies.

He noted with concern the increasing growth of unhealthy activities, particularly the growing use of narcotics by the younger generation and asked the parents and elders to give their full attention towards the reformation of the habits of their children.

Later, a number of elected representatives and other social workers also spoke on the occasion. In their speeches they presented various problems about their areas and also put forward some useful sug-

gestions for further improving the performance of the provincial police force.

The Inspector General of Police assured them that their demands and problems would be referred to the concerned quarters with recommendations for early solution.

He told them that steps were being taken to provide maximum facilities to the Police personnel so as to enable them to discharge their duties honestly and efficiently.

He said that instructions have been already issued to police officials to deal with the public in a polite and well-behaved manner.

He thanked the Councillors and notables for putting very useful proposals towards the removal of various social problems.

POLICE SPYING SATIRIZED

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 21 Feb 81 p 5

[Article by Masood Hasan: "Snoops"]

[Text] "Constable Ghouri," whispered Constable Ashraf.
 "Yes brother," replied Constable Ghouri.
 "See anything crooked happening out there?"
 "No brother," said Constable Ghouri. "All the guests seem busy talking and moving around."
 "How long do you think we can stay in this sideboard? I am getting the cramps."
 "It may be a long time brother," said Constable Ghouri. "As you may know we are here to carry out the government orders in letter and in spirit."
 "I know brother Ghouri that we have to keep a watch on all Pakistani citizens to ensure that they don't drink alcoholic beverages at this diplomatic reception but surely our bosses could have arranged a better look-out spot than this sideboard."
 "Don't complain brother Ashraf," said Constable Ghouri. "It is all in the line of duty."
 "But you are watching the reception through a tiny crack and I can't see a thing from where I am, so how are we going to spot the miscreants?"
 "Don't worry brother," said Constable Ghouri. "We'll take things as they come. Remember this is our first assignment."
 "I would like to know a little more about the nature of our investigation brother," said Constable Ashraf. "All we were told was to get into this sideboard and observe the proceedings."
 "Well brother Ashraf I know very little besides what you have just said."
 "How many Pakistanis can you spot?"

"Let's see," said Constable Ghouri. "Two, five, six, eight, ten. I think ten or so."
 "And how many are holding glasses brother?"
 "About seven of them brother Ashraf."
 "I see," said Constable Ashraf. "What is the colour of the liquid in the glasses?"
 "Two are colourless brother and three are orange colour. I can't see the others because they have their backs to us."
 "Ah brother Ghouri those must be the miscreants. They are the habitual drinking types and probably have been tipped off regarding our presence in the sideboard."
 "Wait brother one of them is turning. I can see him now."
 "Quick brother. Tell me what he's got in his hand?"
 "A tissue I think brother Ashraf. He seems to have a bad cold."
 "A false alarm brother Ghouri. This colourless liquid you mentioned earlier. Could it be whiskey?"
 "I am not an expert on these things you understand brother though I can well distinguish between lassi and Coca-Cola but it could be the stuff you mention."
 "Now brother Ghouri tell me if he is sipping the liquid or gulping it?"
 "What is the difference brother?"
 "Sipping is if you hold the glass like this and drink like this."
 "Brother Ashraf you are holding my foot."
 "A thousand pardons brother," said Constable Ashraf.
 "I don't know whether the man is sipping or gulping. He has no

expression at all."
 "They can be clever these miscreants," said Constable Ashraf. "What is happening out there?"
 "Same as before brother Ashraf. No change."
 "Do you see anyone misbehaving?"
 "No brother Ashraf. All seems to be going well."
 "How are your legs holding out in these cramped quarters?"
 "Which legs brother? They went to sleep a long time ago."
 "Oh," said Constable Ashraf. "There is a movement behind one of the curtains," said Constable Ghouri.
 "Is it a suspicious movement?"
 "It looks like that brother. The curtain is shaking quite a bit."
 "Any Pakistanis lurking about near the scene of the crime?"
 "No brother. I don't see any Pakistanis at all."
 "Then they all must be behind the curtains toting it down as fast as possible."
 "We can't say that for sure, can we brother Ashraf?"
 "In this line of work brother Ghouri, no one is ever sure. However what is the latest report on the movement of the curtains?"
 "Still moving suspiciously brother."
 "We should radio headquarters and apprise them of these sinister developments."
 "That might be a bit difficult brother," said Constable Ghouri.
 "Why brother?"
 "Because there was only room for two in the sideboard."
 "Where is your transmitter then brother?"
 "At headquarters, brother Ashraf."

"That is bad news. Any further development behind the curtains!"

"Wait brother Ashraf. I see a bearer approaching the scene of the crime."

"What's he doing now?"

"He has opened the curtains brother Ashraf," said Constable Ghouri excitedly.

"Then we can catch the culprits red handed," said Constable Ashraf.

"Wait, wait brother. Oh heavens above what a disappointment!"

"What's happened brother Ghouri?"

"The bearer is closing the large windows. It was the wind brother which was shaking the curtains."

"Can we arrest the wind brother?"

"On what charges?"

"Suspicious behaviour."

"I doubt it brother."

"How long is this reception going to go on?"

"How can I tell brother Ashraf? This is my first diplomatic recep-

tion."

"Brother Ghouri can you spot any Pakistani being dragged to dinner?"

"No brother Ashraf."

"I wonder why," said Constable Ashraf.

"Probably they are not serving dinner," said Constable Ghouri.

"Good thinking," said Constable Ashraf.

"Listen brother," said Constable Ghouri.

"Yes brother."

"Don't you think this is a foolish exercise?"

"Frankly, brother it is but we are here merely to carry out orders so there's only one thing we can do."

"And what may that be?"

"Go to sleep brother Ghouri."

"What a good idea, brother Ashraf."

"Thanks, brother Ghouri. Well good night then."

"Good night to you too brother Ashraf."

SOIL FERTILITY BADLY HIT

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 18 Feb 81 pp 1,8

[Article by M. Ziauddin]

[Text] ISLAMABAD, Feb. 17: Fertilizer movement from local factories is reported to have slowed down considerably during the last six months with Dawood Hercules alone showing an accumulated stock of 100,000 tons at the end of last month.

Agricultural experts say that the fertilizer off-take from factories started declining from December, 1979, because, as they alleged, an important smuggling route went out of operation due to Afghanistan crisis.

There was, however, no decline in the flow of imported fertilizers despite accumulation of the item in the local factories. In fact the Ministry of Food and Agriculture is reported to have approached the Finance Division (External Finance Wing) in the first week of December last for a substantial amount of foreign exchange sanction for the purpose of importing fertilizers.

The concerned authorities, while releasing a part of the requested amount reportedly promised to release the balance against a newly-signed syndicate loan of 200 million dollars after formalities or draw down have been completed.

It is said that while local pro-

duction of urea fertilizer had increased to a point where there appears to be no further need for importing this item, officials continue to place orders for its import on the argument that the government was trying to build reserve stocks of 25 per cent of total consumption. However, according to knowledgeable sources, there are no arrangement for stocking these reserve stocks.

According to official claims, fertilizer consumption of Pakistan had crossed the one million nutrient ton mark, half of which is supplied by local factories while the balance is imported. Experts contest the official consumption figures and say that large quantities of both locally manufactured and imported fertilizer are smuggled out of the country, while the local consumption has not gone beyond 60 nutrient lbs per cropped hectare.

Knowledgeable quarters allege that the government has continued to import fertilizers despite accumulated local stocks under the pressure from some highly influential private individuals who get paid handsome commission from their foreign principals for looking after the latter's interests in Pakistan.

It is said that Pakistan imports a good amount of fertilizers from one single source under that country's agricultural development grant scheme finalized by Kennedy Round-II. But quality of fertilizer from this source reportedly does not compare well with that of Saudi, Indonesian and French origin. The price is also reportedly higher. Moreover, when placing orders no tenders are called as a consortium of five firms in this country do the price fixing for Pakistan and allegedly tell their Pakistani connections to use their good offices for clinching the deal.

It is alleged that the highly influential Pakistani connections of these fertilizer firms operate at various levels in the country: they get fertilizer consumption figures doctored and influence officials to import fertilizer from the source instead of importing agricultural machinery which they can do under the agricultural development grant facility. And above all they allegedly see to it that no official plans are made to promote the use of natural fertilizers. Agriculturists contend that unplanned use of low quality fertilizers, imported from this particular source, has reduced the fertility of country's soil.

FINANCE MINISTER CALLS FOR RICE OUTPUT INCREASE

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 26 Feb 81 p 8

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Feb. 25: Federal Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan has called for measures to step up rice production in the country in order to increase national foreign exchange earnings through its larger export.

He was presiding over the second meeting of the Rice Board here today.

He said increased use of inputs should be reflected proportionately in the production and steps should be adopted to ensure high quality of this important foreign exchange earner.

In this connection, the Minister stressed the need for applying modern tested techniques of cultivation, and methods to protect the crop.

He assured the participants that the Government would do everything possible to safeguard genuine interests of the growers and dealers.

NEW PADDY PRICES

Referring to new paddy

prices, the Finance Minister said that in future the newly set-up Agricultural Price Commission would be making recommendations in this behalf for decision by the Government. The commission would be carefully examining all objective factors and also take into account the growers' point of view.

RICE CULTIVATION

The Board, during its three and a half hours meeting, reviewed in depth the latest situation pertaining to rice cultivation prospects.

It also examined the problems being faced by producers, dealers and millers of rice, and considered various proposals to solve them.

The Board constituted two committees, one to determine causes of decline in rice production and, the second, to tackle the rice dealers' problems.

The committee will meet in the second week next month. —FPI

BASMATI RICE PRODUCTION DECLINE REPORTED

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 21 Feb 81 p 7

[Text]

According to private estimates, the production of Basmati rice has registered a decline during the current season. It is quite possible that the Rice Export Corporation might achieve its target of exports of about 3.20 lakh tons but there is likelihood of shortage in the supply of Basmati for domestic consumption. The shortage is already evident from the recent rise in the prices of Basmati and other rice.

Apprehensive of shortage in respect of exports, the Punjab Government is reported to have imposed restrictions on the movement of Basmati rice from one district to another. On the other hand, huller and sheller units have been given a deadline for supplying milled Basmati rice to the Rice Export Corporation. In so far as the modern rice milling plants are concerned, they have been experiencing a sharp decrease in the availability of rice from the farmers. According to information available, the PNPC rice milling plant at Dhaunkal, Punjab which is now under the management and supervision of RECP, is stated to have procured only 25,000 tons of paddy compared to the last year's 48,000 tons. Doaba Rice Mills, Shikharpora procured only 12,000 tons compared to the last year's 30,000 tons. The private sector's mills viz Ruby and Bari Rice Mills have hardly milled 10,000 tons each.

The shortfall in the production of rice—especially Basmati—is attributed to sizeable increase in the cost of production following the reduction in subsidy in fertilisers and complete abolition of subsidy

in respect of pesticides. The last-noted factor in particular has caused considerable upset, as the farmers are not very much conscious of getting their fields sprayed. Previous to the Government policy of charging price of pesticides, the plant protection scheme throughout the country carried out spray without any charge to the farmers. But the subsidy has been abolished since last year. It is stated that a substantial decrease to the extent of 10 to 12 per cent in the production of Basmati has been caused by the absence of adequate spraying. For similar reasons, the production of Irri rice is also reported to have fallen off in the Punjab from the previous year's level.

It may further be pointed out that due to fall in production and consequent fall in supplies, the farmers are reluctant to sell their production to modern rice mills and huller shellers at the fixed price of Rs. 70.00 per maund of Basmati paddy. As against this, the open market price of paddy is said to be around Rs. 80.00 to Rs. 85.00 per 40 kilos. In view of this, the millers are compelled to pay higher price to the farmers. As a result, while the huller/sheller units may adjust their cost and achieve profitability due to their low overheads, the modern mills have not been able to operate profitably. The official price paid by the RECP is Rs. 137.50 for 40 kilos of head Basmati rice. The public-sector mills namely PNPC and Foaba are paid Rs. 10.00 per 40 kilos extra but others in the private sector are paid Rs. 137.50 per 40 kilo. As against this, it is

stated that the break-even price for modern mills is at least Rs. 150.00 per 40 kilos. Thus, while they buy paddy at higher prices,

over and above the official procurement price, they are unable to get a proportionately higher return. It may be mentioned that the purchase price by RECP for Basmati works out to around Rs. 3.25 per kilo as compared to which, the unit value of Basmati exports last year worked out to around Rs. 7.00 per kilo.

Reverting to the rising cost of production, the new fertiliser prices after the reduction of subsidy have risen by 30 to 50 per cent. Urea is being sold at Rs. 100 per bag of 100 Kgs as against Rs. 63.00 previously and DAP at over Rs. 100 compared to the previous subsidised price of Rs. 67.00 per bag. Ammonium Sulphate is around Rs. 50.00 per bag against Rs. 30.00 previously. To compensate the rise in fertiliser prices, the Government also increased the support price of Basmati paddy to Rs. 70.00 per 40 kilos from the previous price of Rs. 60.00 per kilo. But the importance of support prices will be felt only when there is pressure of supplies. The present situation indicates steady rise in demand for exports and also for domestic consumption. In view of this, the rise in paddy and rice prices is a natural phenomenon.

At present the wholesale price of Basmati Rice (new) for 100 kg is quoted in the Karachi market at Rs. 500.00 to Rs. 625.00 depending on quality which reflects 15 to 40 per cent increase over the prices of Rs. 350.00 to Rs. 550.00 for 100 Kg during the same period of last year.

FOOD SCARCITY IN VILLAGES MAJOR CONCERN

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 22 Feb 81 p 6

[Article by M. Masaud]

[Text]

FATEH JANG, Feb. 21: Day by day basic necessities of life are getting scarce in villages and small towns and people here have started to trek to big cities. It seems that the day is not far when cities will get saturated by their infiltration.

People here complain of acute hardships brought about by price hike, non-availability of medicines and improper medical care. Educational facilities and standard are still a long way to achieve.

In big cities, the government has succeeded to some extent to lower the rates of the essential commodities. For this purpose

Juma Bazars have been installed but in villages and small towns people are victim to the inflated rates.

It is indeed ironic that the 80

per cent of the population, living in the villages and which form the back-bone of our economy should be the ones to suffer injustice. Sugar and atta which are attained by demand on ration cards in big cities are denied to the villagers.

Basic health units and primary health centres lose their efficiency in absence of necessary medicines and doctors.

In the agricultural sector it is only the big land lords who are being benefitted because of their own resources. Government aid is not reaching the small farmers who deserve all-out help as their lands are destroyed by the twin menace of water logging and salinity.

Their holdings are fast diminishing. But they can do nothing except make their way to the nearest city to pacify their stomach.

CURRENT WHEAT CROP BADLY AFFECTED

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 24 Feb 81 p 8

[Article by Saeed Qureshi]

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Feb. 23 Following the withdrawal of subsidy on fertilisers, current wheat crop may be adversely affected, agricultural experts fear. The withdrawal has already affected country's two main cash crops, cotton and rice, whose yield was much below the envisaged target, they said.

Although the official sources predict achievement of the 11.4-million-ton target, fixed for this year, the farming community seems to be skeptical about such expectations.

While conceding that reduced use of phosphorus fertiliser by the farmers due to price escalation the official sources expect that any shortfall accruing from this would be offset by the larger area brought under cultivation this year.

The farmers, however, argue that the field position was different and other factors such as the imminent attack of pest in March could prove dangerous for the crops. The experts maintain that despite its being in their interest the growers had not shown much enthusiasm in growing wheat for want of necessary funds to procure fertiliser.

Although government has tried to neutralise the adverse effects by

liberalising and expanding the credit programmes yet there are apprehensions among the farmers that by the time they procure fertiliser after going through the lengthy procedure of obtaining a loan much precious time would have been lost. The nitrogen fertiliser, which is applied at the initial stages of sowing, though used in full quantity this year would not make any difference in the final output as according to the experts phosphorus was more essential for crops.

According to the reports received from all over Punjab the chances of good cotton crops in various parts are diminishing due to the rise in water table. In Faisalabad alone the cotton yield has fallen to 200,000 bales from 450,000 of the previous year.

The situation is equally bleak in Bahawalnagar, Rahimyar Khan, Sahiwal, Dera Gazi Khan, Muzza (Burgah), Multan, Vehari, Bharg, Sargodha and Mianwali. These areas according to experts are becoming unfit for cotton growing and the farmers are switching over to rice crop.

There is a general urge among the farming community for revival of the subsidy and a planning for the cash crops well in advance. The experts are of the view that a new strategy should be evolved to cope with the situation.

BRIEFS

1981-82 OIL SEED CROP--Lahore, Feb 17--About 7.55 lakh acres will be brought under the cultivation of different oil seed crops during the crop season 1981-82 to optimise oil seeds production in the province, says an official handout. According to the oil seeds production plan prepared by the Provincial Agriculture Department Punjab is the major producer of oil seeds. Almost 70 per cent of the total area under oil seeds in Pakistan is grown in this province. Out of the total acreage of oil seed crops, rapeseed and mustard, which are conventional oil seed crops, would be sown over an area of 6.25 lakh acres while 1.01 lakh acres would be brought under groundnut cultivation in the Barani areas. Non-conventional crops like sunflower, safelower (as published) and soybean would be sown on 16,500 acres, 10,000 acres and 2,500 acres respectively.--APP [Text] [Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 18 Feb 81 p 7]

POLICE REORGANIZATION--Rawalpindi, Feb. 19--The present set-up of the police administration in Punjab will be reorganised, for the purpose of improving the law and order situation in the Province, an official source told THE MUSLIM here today. Certain proposals in this regard are reportedly to have been forwarded by the Law and Order Committee at its meeting at Lahore last month. The source said that the Provincial Government, after examining the recommendations, have finalised these proposals which are expected to be implemented by the end of next month after formal approval by the Provincial Advisory Council. According to the proposed arrangements the S.P. would work as a subordinate of District Magistrate while the D.I.G. and I.G. would be required to follow the recommendations of the District Magistrate in the affairs of the law and order situation. The new steps would delegate wide powers to the District Magistrate, the source said and added that the District Magistrate would have the authority to write the annual secret report of the S.S.P. It is said that the Law and Order Committee had also recommended to the Provincial Government that promotion and transfer of the rank of S.P. and lower staff from one district to other should also be made on the recommendation of the District Magistrate. [By Qaiser Butt] [Text] [Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 21 Feb 81 p 1]

BLEAK PROSPECT OF CEMENT PLANT--Islamabad, Feb. 20--The prospects for the setting up of a cement plant in Baluchistan appear to be bleak on account of the non-availability of funds as also the reluctance of Iran to shoulder the responsibility of the joint project, THE MUSLIM learnt from the official sources here today. An agreement for this Pak-Iran joint venture was reached between some years ago with an assurance from Romania for the supply of machinery and the technical

know-how. [as published] A few months back Iran, had agreed to the implementation of this proposal. Later, however, it showed its reluctance. Further cooperation in this respect is not ruled out by the official sources. [By Azhar Masood] [Text] [Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 21 Feb 81 p 1]

ORDER ANNOUNCED--The president has promulgated an order called the Federal and Provincial Cabinets Order 1981. The order says the president himself will appoint the federal ministers and ministers of state at the federal level, while governors will appoint the provincial ministers in the provinces. [Text] [BK071625 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 7 Mar 81]

DEVELOPMENT OF BALUCHISTAN--The government has spent 4 billion rupees on development in Baluchistan during the past 3 and 1/2 years to bring it as par with a advanced areas of the country. This was stated by Baluchistan Governor Lt Gen Rahimuddin Khan while addressing the local bodies convention in Sibi on 27 February. [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 27 Feb 81]

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NEW APPROACH TO RURAL POVERTY DOING WELL

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 16 Feb 81 p 2

[Text] **ANDA, Pangasinan** — Juan Cabigas, 46, is a small farmer whose annual income is about P1,700. With this income, he supports a wife and six children — the average family size in the Philippines.

Juan doesn't hide the fact that he is poor. He and his family live in a bamboo house with a thatch roof where about the only amenities are a bed and a transistor radio set.

And Juan certainly isn't an exception in their community. There are many other marginal farmers like him in this small town of more than 20,000 inhabitants.

Although poor, Juan has a dream, not for himself but for his children. He wants to send his children, two of whom are already high school graduates to college so that they will have a better life.

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HIS DREAM is shared by others like him in Anda town. But that was an almost impossible dream — until an innovative concept to alleviate rural poverty came along to provide a ray of hope for them.

Anda is a test site for this concept. Basically, it involves the so-called "bottom-up" approach to countryside development.

This approach simply means involving the rural folk in almost every aspect of development. This also means talking with them, knowing their problems, their needs and their dreams — and for government

officials to do something to solve these problems.

The "bottom-up" concept is a radical departure from the traditional approach based on infrastructure and equipment but without actively involving the intended beneficiaries, the rural poor. Needless to say, such an approach which has been adopted in Asia failed to improve the lives of the rural poor.

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THE UNITED NATIONS Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) is confident the new approach will work out well this time. ESCAP has set up a multi-agency task force to test the concept in various Asian and Pacific settings.

Among these agencies are the United Nations Development Program, Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations Environment Program, United Nations

Children's Fund and World Health Organization. They are mainly providing the much-needed funds to make a go of the project.

Anda, however, is not the only test site for this new approach. Other poor towns in the province are also involved under the umbrella of Pangasinan Integrated Rural Development Project.

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THE REASON for choosing Pangasinan as a "laboratory" for the concept is simple. Sprawled 5,350 square kilometers on the northwestern shores of the main island of Luzon, Pangasinan's main topographical features are alluvial plains and rolling hills. This natural setting has a strong influence on the life of the people who are mostly farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and craftsmen.

With a population of 1.6 million (1980 census), Pangasinan is the fourth largest of the country's 72 provinces. Up to 60

percent of the 292,000 households there lack the basic necessities of life.

But this doesn't put Pangasinan in the category of a backward province; it has many untapped resources, particularly human, and simply requires enough facilities to speed up its development.

THE CONCEPT works this way:

To design a program capable of meeting the largest possible number of the rural poor, workshop and consultations are

organized. So far, seven such consultations and workshops have been conducted in the Pangasinan towns involved.

The participants, totalling 1,300, included small farmers, fishermen, cottage industry operators as well as municipal and provincial government officials. They held the consultations at dusk when most of the villagers were home from the fields or the sea.

Through these meetings, the problems were identified and remedial measures were discussed by the rural folk and the local officials.

For example, from these meetings, the development of rain-fed agriculture emerged as one of the critical areas in dire need of assistance. This requires, among others, the building of more barangay to town roads for easier accessibility by small farmers to the market.

By giving farmers greater access to the market, it is hoped that they will earn more to acquire their basic needs and, consequently, be encouraged to increase production.

Many of the participants said they were willing to contribute free labor to construct these roads in the spirit of bayanihan (cooperation).

ANOTHER problem identified which is related to improved farm productivity is credit. Juan, for instance, has never borrowed from a bank not because he is unaware of its existence but because he has no loan collateral. - DFTNews

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P185M EARMARKED FOR 11 BASIC NEEDS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Feb 81 pp 1, 9

[Text] The amount of P185 million has been earmarked to implement delivery of 11 basic services for residents of Metro Manila for 1981.

11 basic needs delivery program of each of the 17 local government units.

These are food, health and medical services, livelihood, water, power, ecological balance, mobility/infrastructure, education and culture, sports and recreation, shelter and clothing.

While the budgetary allocations of the metropolitan cities and towns are geared in support of the 11 basic needs delivery program, some of the basic services are given greater priority in some local government units than in others in accordance with the situations or needs obtaining in each city and municipality.

Also, certain basic services, such as power, are now being administered by national agencies.

The following is a brief rundown of the

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MARCOS RULES OUT PUBLIC WORKS PORK BARREL

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 14 Feb 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] **PRESIDENT MARCOS** said yesterday that he will never allow the return of the pork barrel system in allocating public works funds.

The President pointed out that the pork barrel system, practised before martial law to gain patronage especially during elections, was wasteful, and funds intended for public works projects were diverted elsewhere.

Under the system, public works funds were released through congressmen, enabling them to use the funds for political leverage and generate temporary employment. The practice was discarded by the President when martial law was imposed.

Instead, the President introduced "rationality" in the infrastructure program, with the overall plan drawn up by the National Economic and Development Authority, and implemented by the ministries of public works and highways.

The President said that pork barrel allocations will not be resorted to by the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan, even during the coming presidential elections.

The President rejected overture, for the return of the system when some KBL assemblymen brought it up.

However, President Marcos said that the assemblymen should feel free to recommend projects for their regions.

However, the President said, these projects must tie in with the overall infrastructure program and be subject to national priorities. Otherwise, he said, this would lead to the old pork barrel system where projects were determined and implemented, not on the basis of their urgency or need, but on their political impact.

The President said the government has drawn up short and long range plans that leave no room for uncoordinated public works projects, even if they are politically expedient.

THE BATASAN 60-member special committee on constitutional amendments adopted yesterday a proposal granting accredited political parties representation in all election boards.

Majority Floorleader Jose A. Rono, committee chairman, said that the proposals were forwarded to the steering committee which will present them to the Batasan for action when the chamber reconvenes Feb. 23.

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THE OTHER proposals adopted by the Rono committee.

- Not to allow the appointment of local elective officials to other government posts.

- To allow a candidate to change parties within six months before any

election, which is an amendment to the law against turncoatism.

• Accreditation of the two top political parties that obtained the first and second highest number of votes in the last preceding election for president. The party must get at least 10 percent of the total number of votes cast. This is to avert the emergence of nuisance parties.

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UNDER the plan, a local elective official would first have to resign from his elective post to qualify for appointment to any government post. No appointment shall be allowed while the local official concerned is still holding his elective position.

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PRESIDENT'S EFFORT TO HELP PHILIPPINE MUSLIMS SUPPORTED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Feb 81 p 25

[Text] ZAMBOANGA CITY, Feb. 14 — President Marcos' efforts to improve the economic

conditions of the Muslim Filipino in southern Philippines were believed boosted with the filing in the Batasang Pambansa of Resolution 98 proposing to institutionalize the autonomous Regions IX and XII by means of a constitutional amendment.

This is the consensus here of government and civic leaders, according to J. Crisostomo Ramayrat, president of the Asian International Institute of Professional development (AI-IPD), an organization conducting a survey of public opinion in the two regions.

Ramayrat said some sectors fear, however, that other regions may ask for similar privileges if the resolution is approved. They said maintaining government set-ups similar to those of Regions IX and XII will require huge government outlays and

will therefore sacrifice priority infrastructures for countryside development.

Authors of the resolution led by Assemblywoman Princess Putri Ali Pacasum said the institutionalization of the local autonomous governments in the two regions will solve once and for all the perennial peace and order problems in the area.

Meanwhile, in Corbato city, Commissioner Simeon Datumanong, chairman of Lupong Tagapagpaganap ng Pook for Region XII, supported the early approval of Res. 98.

With respect to countryside development, Pacasum said an integrated regional development program will be beneficial to the people compared to the situation in the past when only the influential governors and mayors were able to get development funds.

MUSLIM WORKERS FOR SAUDI ARABIA

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Feb 81 p 15

[Text] The first batch of contract workers from Mindanao left recently for Saudi Arabia to work for Tourgue corporation, one of the largest oil firms in the world.

The workers were sent by Potri Recruitment and Placement agency headed by Assemblywoman Princess Potri Pacasum.

Pacasum said the recruitment of Muslim and Christian workers from Mindanao for overseas employment is one of the projects being undertaken by the company to solve the country's unemployment problem.

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NATION'S URBAN GROWTH GIVEN IMPETUS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 14 & 16 Feb 81 pp 1, 19

[Excerpt] *(The P1.5 billion budget for Metro Manila has just been approved with the slums and run-down neighborhoods getting the lion's share. These articles are intended to give the readers an insight into the government's "humanistic approach" to urban development. — Editor)*

The 1981 budget for Metro Manila is P1,514,806,709, an increase of P192 million over last year's — to be used to continue the Metro Manila Governor Imelda R. Marcos' "humanistic approach" to urban development.

The First Lady has said in her budget message:

"Each city and town in the region has a multiplicity of needs and concerns but necessarily, because there are not enough funds to support so many funds simultaneously, we have had to set up priorities."

Top priority in the allocation of the resources of the Metro Manila commission, particularly capital

outlay, shall be given to depressed areas.

This is merely in keeping with the First Lady's policy to give attention, first, to those who need it most.

"Obviously, the slums and run-down neighborhoods should get the lion's share of the taxpayer's money — not the villages of the wealthy," said Vice Gov. Ismael A. Mathay, Jr.

Mrs. Marcos said priority in funding would also be given projects with higher incremental returns and cost savings' greater cost recovery potentials and minimal energy consumption.

"In the delivery of the 11 basic needs of the people, emphasis shall be given to food, housing, medical services, and livelihood." Mrs. Marcos said. "Allocation of resources shall depend on the individual city or town's degree of need."

Mrs. Marcos stressed that priority shall likewise be given to the continuous upgrading and development of the administrative, technical, and managerial capabilities of local government officials and employees.

Concurrent emphasis will also be given to the "aesthetic and visual values," as well as the efficient implementation and management of infrastructure projects.

These have been the guidelines of the metropolitan government from the beginning.

What, then are the specific priorities for 1981?

First, there is the implementation of the Third Urban development project with special concentration on housing for Metro Manila's residents.

Then, there is the establishment of more Kadiwa food centers to help stabilize food prices and maintain an adequate food supply at all times.

The volume of sales of Kadiwa centers has confirmed their usefulness to the masses. Kadiwa prices, as Metro Manilans know, are really low as against giant supermarkets and "super-palengkes."

Expansion and improvement of medical and dental care services on the barangay level is another priority. How to make these services affordable and available would be the responsibility of the MMC.

There will be an increase in the number of manpower development programs, particularly for out-of-school youths, and providing employment through cottage industries.

The First Lady has always held that the first priority in social work is providing jobs and training people to qualify for those jobs.

Then, there is the provision of housing facilities and amenities for public employees, including Metro aides and public school teachers through the all embracing BLISS housing program.

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BRIEFS

RELIEF FOR FLOOD VICTIMS--The first lady Mrs Imelda Romualdez Marcos in her capacity as head of the Southern Philippines Development Authority ordered a totally integrated approach by concerned agencies to such undertakings. She directed all ministries engaged in rehabilitation work to coordinate with officials in easing the plight of the flood victims. Mrs Marcos also instructed State Minister Antonio Tupaz to confer with regional directors and match the programs drawn up by various ministries to the actual requirements of the affected areas. Furthermore the first lady directed the ministries of health and social services to continue relief operations. There have been reports that thousands of flood victims still need medicines and food. [Text] [HK080432 Baguio Mountain Province Broadcasting Corporation in English 0400 GMT 8 Mar 81]

GROWTH IN POPULATION--The Ministry of Health reported that the annual expected population growth for 1981 was 2.4 per cent. The health report also said that the expected population of 49 million will still be young although there will be a slight decrease in number of the age group under 15 years and a corresponding increase in the ratio of those who are 50 and over. The crude birth rate for 1981 was 31.2 per 1,000 population while the crude death rate will be an expected 9.8 per 1,000 population. This indicates an improvement over the past years. Health Minister Enrique Garcia said that infant mortality was expected to improve to 64 per 1,000 live births together with maternal mortality. He said that in 1981 the leading causes of death within the population will be an expected 107.3 per 1,000 population for pneumonias, 69.5 for diseases of the heart, 50.7 for all forms of tuberculosis, 45 for gastroenteritis and colitis, 43.2 for diseases of the vascular system, 40 for malignant neoplasm (cancer), 31.7 for accidents, 29 for certain diseases of early infancy, 28 for avitaminosis and other nutritional deficiencies, and 15.7 for measles. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 14 Feb 81 p 17]

THOUSANDS FLEE FROM TERRORISTS--In Davao city, thousands of farmers have reportedly fled the mountainous districts of the city due to a rash of killings being blamed on anticommunist terrorists called the reformists. Mayor Luiz Santos said more than 100 persons have been killed since February. He said most of the victims were civilians mistaken for communist insurgents. Mayor Santos has reported the situation to President Marcos and asked for immediate relief assistance for the evacuees who have fled to the Davao city proper. [Text] [HK130509 Manila FEBC in English 0400 GMT 13 Mar 81]

NUR MISUARI INTERVIEW--Jiddah, 9 Mar (SPA)--Nur Misuari, head of the Moro Liberation Front, has expressed his hope about the success of the four-member committee set up by the Third Islamic Summit Conference to draw up a new draft plan to realize the demands of the Muslims of the Philippines and to strengthen their side in preparation for submission to the Conference of the Islamic States Foreign Ministers to be held in May in Baghdad. The leader of the Moro Front, in an interview published in today's AL-MADINAH proposed to the four-member committee, composed of Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia and Libya, to adopt a number of points to be included in the new draft plan. Some of these points are: Confirm the recognition of the right of the people of Abngsa Moro to self-determination according to the declaration of the 11th Conference of the Foreign Minister of the Islamic States; accept the Moro Front as full member in the Islamic Conference Organization; extend material assistance and allocate funds for this purpose. Misuari stressed that the position of the front is good and improving continuously and it will struggle and fight until it achieves the goals to which it aspires. [Text] [LD090946 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0650 GMT 9 Mar 81]

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